PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

MADRAS GOVERNMENT

IN THE

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,

FOR THE YEAR 1877.

(IN FOUR VOLUMES.)

VOL. III.

Printed by Authority.

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY E. KEYS, AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS.
1877.

A

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TO THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT,

FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1877.

1 Index Numbers of the Proceedings.	2 Subject.	3 Dates of Proceedings.	4 Date of Report to Secretary of State for India.	5 Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	6 Page.
		1877.			
1 & 2	*Laccadive Islands.*—Orders passed on Proceedings, Board of Revenue, submitting Board's views with reference to report of Collector of Malabar on administration of Laccadive Islands for fasli ending 30th June 1876.	2nd July, No. 416.	......	......	323
3 & 4	*Baroda.*—	3rd July, No. 418.	......	......	363
5 & 6	*Pudukottai.*—Orders passed on letter from the Political Agent on the subject of the education of the Rajah's nephew at the Presidency College, Madras.	4th July, No. 421.	13th July 1877, No. 18, Para. 4.	......	363
7 & 8	——— Report on the state of the season in Pudukottai, recorded with remarks.	5th July, No. 422.	......	......	364
9—12	*Prince of Arcot.* — Military Department informed that there is no Order of Government assigning a guard of Honor to His Highness the Prince of Arcot on his visiting out-stations.	9th July, No. 425.	......	......	364
13 & 14	*Travancore Dewan.*—	12th July, No. 428.	......	......	366
15—17	*Pudukottai.* — Certain particulars regarding the survey and settlement of the Pudukottai State and the education of the Rajah's nephew and heir, furnished to the Secretary of State.	13th July, No. 429.	13th July 1877, No. 18.	......	366
18 & 19	*Baroda.*—	13th July, No. 430.	......	......	367
20—22	*Rent due to France.*—The Collector of South Arcot authorized to disburse from the Treasury at Cuddalore to the French Government at Pondicherry the sum of Rupees 50,000, being the moiety of the second instalment for 1877, and the French Government informed accordingly.	14th July, No. 432 & 433.	......	......	368

1 Index Numbers of the Proceedings.	2 Subject.	3 Dates of Proceedings.	4 Date of Report to Secretary of State for India.	5 Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	6 Page.
		1877.			
23 & 24	*Syed Fazl.*—	17th July, No. 434.	......	......	368
25 & 26	*Travancore.*—Resident informed that the Government are prepared to send the quartz referred to in his letter, to the Director of Mines, Geological Museum, London, at the expense of the Travancore State, and to procure a competent opinion on it.	18th July, No. 435.	......	......	368
27 & 28	——— Endorsement of Government of India, Foreign Department, forwarding copy of Financial letter to Mint Master, Calcutta, authorizing him to coin gold for the Travancore State, communicated to the Resident.	28th July, No. 440.	......	......	369
29 & 30	*Mr. H. D. Kohlhoff.*—The grant of a pension of Rupees 10 to Mr. H. D. Kohlhoff, as an allowance for sustenance merely, sanctioned.	23rd July, No. 444.	......	......	369
31 & 32	*Cancelled.*—	23rd July, No. 447.	......	......	370
33 & 34	*Sandúr State.*— Orders passed on Proceedings, Board of Revenue, submitting with remarks letter from Collector of Bellary relative to the recovery from the Rajah of Sandúr of the money spent on relief works in his territory.	24th July, No. 448.	......	......	370
35 & 36	*Carnatic Stipendiaries.*—The proposed compassionate allowances, aggregating Rupees 97-6-0, to the widows of certain Carnatic Stipendiaries from the lapsed stipends of their deceased husbands, sanctioned; and certain information again called for regarding the widow Khader Beebee.	30th July, No. 453.	......	......	372
37—39	——— An allowance of Rupees 12-8-0 per mensem to Sadut-un Nissa, Nickah wife of the late Salar-ul Mulk, from the stipend of her deceased husband, sanctioned.	30th July, No. 454.	......	......	374
40 & 41	*Two-Lakh Fund.* — Resolution of Government of India, sanctioning the grant of a life pension to Kistna Boyee, widow of a Duffadar at Tippoo's Mahals, Vellore, communicated to the officer in charge of the Stipend Pay Office at that station.	31st June, No. 456.	......	......	375
42 & 43	*Chepauk Agent's Office.*—The proposed additions and alterations to the building occupied by the Chepauk Agent, approved.	31st July, No. 457.	......	......	376

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT,

FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1877.

Laccadive Islands.

Read the following paper :—

No. 1. *Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated* 23*rd February* 1877, *No.* 797.

Read the following letter from W. LOGAN, Esq., Collector of Malabar, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Calicut, 25th December 1876, No. 319:—

With reference to G.O., Political Department, No. 281, dated 18th May 1876, I have the honor to submit my report on the Administration of the Laccadive Islands for the Fasli ending 30th June last, and to suggest that some further time should be allowed to elapse before I make my *final* proposals for improving the fiscal and judicial administration of the islands. The islands must, in order to clear off arrears of peishcush, remain under attachment for some years to come, and meanwhile we shall be gaining experience of the actual questions that arise. It seems to me, therefore, that it would be premature at the present time for me to submit my *final* proposals on the questions at issue, more especially as whatever changes may be introduced (particularly as regards fiscal arrangements), they must be at first more or less of a tentative kind. I therefore propose in this report to do no more than to set forth the financial results of the administration of the past fasli, to comment on the points which have come to notice during its course, and to make sundry suggestions on various questions.

2. The islands were attached on the 3rd April 1875. My predecessor appointed the establishments and despatched them with the last vessels of that season in April 1875. It was feared at that time that the season was already too late for the vessels to reach the islands before the monsoon, and this anticipation proved correct; for the Kalpeny Amin's vessel was driven back by stress of weather, and the Amin did not take charge of that island till after the monsoon. The period for which this report is submitted comprises therefore more than twelve months, but the Board will understand that as the attachment did not take effect till so late in the season of the preceding fasli, it is more convenient to embody the transactions of that fasli with those of the succeeding one.

3. *Financial results.*—Financially the results up to 30th June of this year show a net balance to credit of Rupees 3,770-4-11, but it should be noted that there was on that date, for reasons which will shortly be explained, a quantity of coir weighing 569 candies 15 maunds 7 pounds lying in store. This coir which had been fully paid for in the fasli under report was sold in the current fasli for Rupees 24,857-1-6.

The financial results up to 30th June 1876 are therefore more correctly shown in the following statement:—

	RS. A. P.
1. Net cash balance	3,770 4 11
2. Value of coir in store	24,857 1 6
Total net revenue to 30th June 1876 ..	28,627 6 5

There was also a sum of Rupees 825-7-1 outstanding as unadjusted balances against the islands.

4. Subjoined is a comparative statement of receipts and charges for each island:—

Islands.	Receipts.	Charges.	Balances.	
			Positive.	Negative.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1. Agathi	6,446 11 4	8,151 5 5	.. .. ..	1,704 10 1
2. Kavarathi	10,174 15 11	9,285 2 3	889 13 8	.. .. ..
3. Androth	10,143 14 11	11,102 11 1	.. .. ..	958 12 2
4. Kalpeny	5,557 9 10	6,202 2 1	.. .. ..	644 8 3
5. Minicoy; and	11,777 11 4	4,769 0 2	7,008 11 2	.. .. ..
6. Mainland	239 13 2	1,060 2 7	.. .. ..	820 5 5
Total ..	44,340 12 6	40,570 7 7	7,898 8 10	4,128 3 11
		Deduct negative balance ..	4,128 3 11	
		Net cash balance ..	3,770 4 11	

The following were the quantities of coir imported from each island, and remaining unsold in store at the close of the fasli:—

	Cds. Mds. lb.
1. Agathi	122 4 10
2. Kavarathi	214 7 14
3. Androth	165 5 5
4. Kalpeny	60 16 1
5. Minicoy	7 2 5
Total ..	569 15 7

And the following sums were outstanding as unadjusted advances against each island on the same date:—

	RS. A. P.
1. Agathi	18 4 7
2. Kavarathi	.. .. ..
3. Androth	23 10 9
4. Kalpeny	1 12 0
5. Minicoy	781 11 9
Total ..	825 7 1

5. *Revenue.*—The Board are aware that the chief revenue of the islands is derived from:—

1. The monopoly of coir yarn.
2. The produce of the Rajah's cocoanut plantations.
3. The monopoly of cowries.

And by reference to the enclosed two detailed Statements Nos. I and II, wherein all receipts and charges are shown, it will be seen that those three chief items contributed as follows :—

—	Receipts.	Charges.	Balances.	
			Positive.	Negative.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1. Coir yarn	22,947 10 7	29,399 12 2	......	6,452 1 7
2. Cocoanuts	12,952 0 7	665 7 1	12,286 9 6	.....
3. Cowries	1,608 4 4	987 9 0	620 11 4	.....
			+12,907 4 10	
			— 6,452 1 7	
		Net Revenue ..	6,455 3 3	

As the coir in store was sold subsequently for Rupees 24,857-1-6, there was, after deducting the negative balance shown above, a net profit of Rupees 18,404-15-11 on this item. The reason for not selling the balance of coir soon after it was purchased was that, as it only came to hand late in the season when merchants were winding up their transactions before the breaking of the monsoon, it was found impossible to sell it at reasonable rates. I had offers at Rupees 35 per candy for the first sort only, and as that seemed to me an insufficient price, I decided to postpone the sale till after the rains. The result was that the coir fetched Rupees 43 per candy all round when sold in the month of September 1876.

6. Very little tortoise-shell (another monopoly product) was offered for sale at the islands, and there was a net loss on what was bought of Rupees 3. The only other item on the receipt side which deserves particular mention* is a sum of Rupees 1,572 realized from the Androth Islanders on account of charges for supplying them with rice and salt in the monsoon of the year 1871—*vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 2335, dated 6th December 1872. Some further amount remains to be collected on this account; it will be collected in instalments.

* See paragraph 25 of Mr. Winterbotham's report enclosed.

7. *Charges.*—The main item on this side of the account was, of course, the charges incurred in purchasing the monopoly coir. The prices paid at Mangalore for the coir of the Canara Islands were adhered to, except that no salt was issued—*vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 490, dated 18th February 1876. Those prices are per candy of 560 lbs. for—

	RS.	A.	P.
1st sort coir	21	14	0
2nd do.	17	8	0
3rd do.	13	2	0

The amounts thus found due are paid up as follows :—

Three-fourths of the amount in rice at Rupees 2 per muda and one-fourth in money.

In the fasli under report, rice was purchased for the islanders at rates varying from Rupees 2-12-0 to Rupees 3 per muda. The reasons for paying in rice at a certain fixed rate will be found alluded to in paragraphs 53 to 57 of my report, which was disposed of in G.O., Political Department, No. 405, dated 20th December 1871. It is simply as follows: that paying three-fourths of the amount in rice at Rupees 2 per muda ensures the islanders against loss in years when the price of rice may exceed that rate. As their coir is monopolised, the necessity of saving the islanders from loss in bad years is entailed on the monopolist.

8. And here it will be convenient to consider, so far as experience goes, the main fiscal question connected with the four northern islands, viz., whether or not the coir monopoly should be retained or superseded by some other system. The Board will see that I have for a long time held the opinion, for reasons which I have set forth in the letter referred to in the last paragraph and in a subsequent* one, that the monopoly cannot be retained if the islands are to be again handed back to the Rajah; and I wish to add that that opinion remains unchanged. Mr. Spedding, it is true, reported that the islanders wished to retain the monopoly, and he himself was in favor of such an arrangement; but the kind of monopoly referred to was one that would be administered by the Government and not by the Rajah, and it further appears (see paragraph 10 of Mr. Winterbotham's report enclosed) that the islanders also anticipate that, if the monopoly is retained, the whole of the Rajah's private landed property in the island will be made over to them free of rent, as was done in Ameni and the Canara Islands. It is needless to say that this would be a wholesale act of spoliation which would not be justified under any circumstances.

* Paragraphs 5 to 9 of my No. 41, dated 15th May 1873, published with Government Proceedings, Political Department, No. 107, dated 17th February 1875.

9. I remain of opinion that an export duty levied on all the produce of the cocoanut, such as is recommended in paragraph 18 of my letter, No. 41, above alluded to, would be the best system that could be introduced. On one point I would however now modify my opinion, viz., the duty should not be (as I there proposed) levied in kind. My reason for this is that I find a special product like laccadive coir sells best when offered in the market in large quantities. The system I proposed would not give the Government the command of the market that the monopoly system gives, and I doubt if adequate prices would be realized for the small quantities which the Government would be able to offer. It would certainly be preferable, I think, to allow the islanders to dispose of their produce themselves, and to charge an export duty payable *in cash and on the mainland.*

10. In order to put before the Board as clearly as possible what quantity of cocoanut produce is exported from the four northern islands, I have had the enclosed Statement No. III prepared with great care. It shows that on an average of ten years (Faslis 1275 to 1284) there have been imported into the Malabar and Canara Ports *annually*—

6,335 cwts., or 1,367 candies, coir yarn.
1,534,121 cocoanuts.
1,783 cwts. of copra (dried cocoanut kernels).
5,930 cwts. of jaggery (made from cocoanut juice) and
2,693 bundles and 13 cwts. of vendiah (a kind of sweetmeat made from cocoanut juice).

The value of this produce has been carefully estimated as follows:—

	RS.
6,335 cwts. coir yarn, at Rupees 9-14-2 per cwt.	62,631
1,534,121 cocoanuts, at Rupees 15 per 1,000	23,011
1,783 cwts. copra, at Rupees 9-1-4 per cwt.	16,200
5,930 „ jaggery, at Rupees 4-10-0 per cwt.	27,423
2,693 bundles / 13 cwts. } vendiah { at Rupees 0-7-7 per bundle / at „ 4-13-6 per cwt. }	1,334
Value of total gross cocoanut produce ..	1,30,599

Besides these 71 cwt. of cowries valued at Rupees 859 and 34 lbs. of tortoise-shell at Rupees 192 were also annually imported.

The price of the coir-yarn is that which has been obtained at the annual sales at Mangalore, and the price of the cocoanuts has been taken at Rupees 15. Inquiries made showed an average of Rupees 17 per 1,000 for the ten years, but, as the last five years showed an average of Rupees 13 only, I adopted Rupees 15 as intermediate between the two, copra and jaggery, from the islands bear much the same price as the coast produce.

11. To show that those figures may be accepted as tolerably correct, I may mention that in the past Fasli 1285, after the attachment of the islands, the following were the imports:—

Coir	5,734 cwts.
Cocoanuts	1,838,830
Copra	2,312 cwts.
Jaggery	3,098 „
Vendiah	2,455 bundles.

12. Now, supposing that it should be decided that a proper portion of taxation to be imposed on the islanders would be the same that the land-tax assessment bears to the total population of this Presidency, viz., about Rupees $1\frac{1}{2}$ per head, and taking the population of the four islands at 6,964 (Mr. Winterbotham's figures) or (say in round numbers) 7,000, the assessment to be levied on those four islands would be Rupees 10,500. An export duty at about 8 per cent. on the gross cocoanut produce would yield the amount required. The coir monopoly of the four islands (paid, it must be remembered, by the people *alone*) yielded in the period under report Rupees 18,323-8-0. Of course, the produce of the Rajah's private landed property in the islands would, in the system I suggest, have to bear a proportional part of the burden.

13. If the Board and Government approve, I would propose to try this system from the beginning of next Fasli (1287). I do not propose to extend it to Minicoy, where the coir monopoly has never been in force. The *net* income from Minicoy in the period under report was Rupees 7,008, so that the calculation in paragraph 69 of Mr. Winterbotham's report is pretty nearly correct.

14. Passing on to the other items of charge in the period under report, it will be observed that Rupees 665-7-1 was spent in collecting and bringing over the cocoanuts, the produce of the Pandaram lands. The chief items of this sum were as follow:—

	NOS.	RS.	A.	P.
1. Agathi	62,000	93	0	0
2. Kavarathi	117,030	175	8	8
3. Androth	89,600	134	6	5
4. Kalpeny	..	..	..	..
5. Minicoy	511,076	262	8	0
Total ..	779,706	665	7	1

While on this point the Board will observe on reference to paragraphs 66 and 67 of Mr. Winterbathom's report, that the number of nuts that came from Minicoy, viz., 511,076,* was *not* the whole of the produce of the Rajah's lands in that island, for a considerable percentage of the collections is appropriated by the people who assist in various ways. In the report for the current fasli, I hope to be able to state what this percentage is.

* *Vide* detailed charges account.

15. Cowries were purchased at the following rates:—

At $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers of rice for 1 seer of cowries till the 14th of March last.
At the rate of 4 Annas per seer from that date.

16. The freight, &c., charges not debitable to particular items of produce amounted to Rupees 394-9-1. The Rajah's vessel, which brought over the last consignment of produce from Minicoy, was driven back by a storm and had to pass the monsoon season in Cochin harbour. The expenses of the crew, &c., form this item.

17. The Sea Custom House charges amounted to Rupees 330-5-0, and the chief items comprised therein were as follow:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Boat-hire for landing coir, cocoanuts, &c., at Calicut ..	115	0	2
Cooly-hire for weighing coir and counting out cocoanuts ..	195	3	10
Sundries	20	1	0
Total ..	330	5	0

18. Rupees 3,596-3-7 was spent on establishment. This amount represents only so much of the establishment charges as had been audited and passed up to 30th June last. Of course, it is impossible to audit the accounts of each island once a month as is done on the mainland, for the Amins have only occasional opportunities of communicating with the coast. The establishments appointed by my predecessor were as follow:—

		RS.
Agathi and Kavarathi	1 Amin	50
	2 Gumastahs, at 7 Rupees	14
	4 Peons, at 4 Rupees	16
	Total per mensem	80
Androth	1 Amin	35
	1 Gumastah	7
	2 Peons, at 4 Rupees	8
	Total per mensem	50
Kalpeny	1 Amin	35
	1 Gumastah	7
	2 Peons, at 4 Rupees	8
	Total per mensem	50
Minicoy	1 Amin	50
	1 Gumastah	12
	2 Havildars, at 10 Rupees	20
	10 Peons, at 5 Rupees	50
	Total per mensem	132
Mainland	1 Clerk in Collector's Office	20
	1 Do. at Sea Custom House	15
	4 Peons, at 6 Rupees	24
	Total per mensem	59
	Grand Total per mensem	371

The pay of the present establishment for one year is, therefore, Rupees 371 × 12 = Rupees 4,452. The establishment sent to Minicoy was much larger than that appointed to the other islands, because it was feared that the people of this island might exhibit the same mutinous spirit that they did on the occasion of the previous attachment in 1854. This anticipation was not verified, and I shall at the first opportunity assimilate the establishment there to what it is on the other islands. Other questions connected with establishments will be more conveniently considered later on in connection with the question of general administration.

19. The only other item requiring detailed notice is a charge of Rupees 573-6-5 under " X, Sundries." Of this amount Rupees 456-10-7 is debited to Minicoy, and consists of the following items:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Cost of belts made for the peons and sent to Minicoy	20	12	1
Paid to Ali Malikhan, being the pay due to him out of the rent realized on a certain land	64	3	6
Cost of a telegram sent to Cochin Tahsildar to supply the crew of a Minicoy Oddy with provisions	2	0	0
Value of salt sent to Minicoy	369	11	0
Total	456	10	7

Mr. Winterbotham brought to notice that there was likely to be a salt famine in Minicoy, so I sent over a quantity of salt, the cost of which will be recovered in due course.

The balance of Rupees 116-11-10 is debitable to mainland, and comprises the following items:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Value of the boxes, &c., bought at the Sea Custom House ..	10	0	0
Value of Court Fee Stamps affixed on the durkhasts for Devy articles	1	0	1
Cost of putting tatties to the shed to prevent coir from being damaged by rain	43	7	6
Value of stationery bought by Superintendent for the preparation of accounts required by Mr. Winterbotham	1	1	0
Paid to Hemaraj Sett, being the sum over-collected from him ..	12	3	3
Value of a box bought in the Collector's office for the custody of Devy records	7	0	0
Paid compensation to the Pilot who guided the steamer to the islands	30	0	0
Cost of a telegram to Mangalore to make arrangements with a merchant to supply the islanders with rice	6	0	0
Do. for cancelling the above	6	0	0
Total ..	116	11	10

20. I have no further remarks to make regarding the finances, except that I propose to write off the net cash balance on 30th June last, viz., Rupees 3,770-4-11 against the arrears of peishcush due on that date, and which amounted to Rupees 74,426-4-11. At an interview, which I had a short time ago at Cannanore with Sultan Ali Rajah, he expressed his unwillingness to accept of the Malikhana at 20 per cent. on the normal revenue of the islands (*vide* paragraph 3 of the Government of India's letter, dated 2nd March 1876), and I therefore propose to credit the whole of the net cash balance in reduction of the arrears.

21. *General Administration.*—The Board are already aware that Mr. Winterbotham, my Special Assistant, visited the islands in February and March last. A copy of his report to me is enclosed for the Board's information, and I will now as briefly as possible comment on the subjects which seem to deserve notice.

22. My directions to Mr. Winterbotham were that he should as far as possible settle all disputes brought to his notice. Unfortunately an accident happened to the screw of the steamer, and thus much valuable time was lost. A perusal of Mr. Winterbotham's report will, no doubt, convince the Board, as it has done me, that it is absolutely necessary that another officer should visit the islands at an early date. It seems that the *Margret Northcote* will not be again available (Board's Proceedings, No. 5927, dated 13th July 1876). I would, therefore, suggest the advisability of procuring from the Bombay Government a loan of one of the small pilot vessels which lie off Bombay harbour, and which could be taken without difficulty into the smooth water lying inside the lagoon of each island. This would materially add to the comfort of the officer, who was deputed on this duty, and I would then propose that his stay at each island should be long enough to allow of his disposing of all matters there pending. I would propose that he should devote two months to the islands, and at the end of that time should return to the coast, and at some subsequent period take up again the work at the point where he left off, if the time mentioned did not allow of his doing it all at once. If there is any difficulty in procuring the loan of such a vessel as I have mentioned, I see no reason why one should not be specially built for this island service, and I would solicit sanction accordingly if one cannot be procured from the Bombay Government. I could very easily muster a very efficient crew from among the inhabitants of Minicoy.

23. *Civil disputes.*—Civil disputes, you will observe, are very numerous, particularly with reference to questions of inheritance. A family usually has two kinds of property, one descending through the father and the other descending through the mother; further complicated by the Mahomedan rules being applied to

the former, and the Marumakatayam rules to the latter. The result, as may be easily imagined, frequently ends in hopeless complications. As regards landlord and tenant disputes, I approve of the principle recommended by Mr. Winterbotham in paragraph 4, viz., to give the tenant the value of his improvements if he is ejected.

24. *Crime.*—There were one or two false outcries that murders had occurred. These were on investigation by Mr. Winterbotham found to be without foundation. Adultery cases occurred, but I agree with Mr. Winterbotham that it would be far from politic to attempt to settle these in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Penal Code. The public opinion of the islands is very strong on the point, and the cases, as they occur, can be effectually disposed of by making them over to the Priests for adjudication. As regards forgery, &c., I think a very effectual blow might be struck at the offence (which as yet is in its infancy) by introducing some simple system of registration of wills, &c. Any other crimes that are likely to occur can be effectually dealt with by the island establishment. And in conclusion on this point I would observe that, so far as I can at present see, there is no necessity for introducing the criminal law in force on the mainland. I think we ought to have another year or two's experience before finally deciding on this point, but the necessity for that step certainly does not exist at the present moment.

25. *Cattle trespass.*—Mr. Winterbotham's orders to the Amins on this point (*vide* paragraph 12) seem to be judicious and have my approval.

26. *Disease in the Trees.*—There has been much damage to cocoanut trees in Kalpeny and Androth by the so-called "grub." Mr. Winterbotham reports that it is a mistake to suppose that a grub is at the root of the evil, and from his description of the way in which the trees are attacked (paragraph 13), I have but little doubt that he is correct in his surmises that the disease is of the nature of a blight, the cause of which it would be as difficult to discover as the cause of leaf-disease in coffee.

27. *Cholera, Small-pox, and Leprosy.*—Cholera had unfortunately broken out in Kalpeny, and I learn from subsequent reports that it also afterwards attacked Agathi and Kavarathy. The deaths, however, were not numerous. As regards small-pox, I wish to draw the Board's attention to Mr. Winterbotham's remarks regarding the way in which this disease has been dealt with in Minicoy. I propose, with the Board's approval and in consultation with Doctor Shortt, to send, if possible, a Vaccinator to each island for a short period in every year. And as regards leprosy, I propose to send over a supply of the Gurjun oil which has been found to be efficacious in the Leper Hospital here.

28. *Education.*—As regards education I think, if the Board would approve the scheme, that arrangements might be made for a schoolmaster being sent to each island immediately after the monsoon, and, if he so wished, the schoolmaster might return to the coast in the last vessel of the season. A salary of Rupees 20 per mensem would probably attract men for this duty. Mr. Winterbotham recommends the offer of Rupees 30 per mensem (paragraph 44), and perhaps it would be worthwhile offering that amount in order to attain the end in view if the offer of the smaller sum did not hold out sufficient inducement. Rupees 30 per mensem is, however, more than Mr. Winterbotham proposes to give to the headmen, and probably men could be found to accept the smaller salary if permitted to return to the coast before the monsoon in each year. It is almost impossible at present to communicate in writing with the islanders, because the few men who can write know only the Arabic character.

29. *Establishment.*—This brings me to the last point for consideration in this letter. The Board will observe that there is ground for concluding that the Amins sent from here have either abused their position or been inefficient, and yet they were the best men that offered for the service. The great obstacle in the way of administration is to find men on each island who can read and write the Malayalum character. Mr. Winterbotham's remarks in paragraph 44 are deserving of attentive perusal. I am entirely of his opinion that the islanders should, as far as possible, be left to govern themselves. The only objection that occurs to me is that it might be urged that Government interests might be sacrificed to those of the community by a man living among his own people. In the records of past years we have, however, a very

tolerable check on any extensive malpractices of this kind, and as a matter of fact Government interests have suffered but little, if at all, during the period of anarchy which preceded the attachment of the islands (see paragraph 9 of Mr. Winterbotham's report). The one great difficulty is, however, the inability of even the chief men to read and write the Malayalum character. This difficulty will of course disappear in time, but meanwhile what is to be done? After due consideration I feel disposed to adopt Mr. Winterbotham's recommendation, and to appoint the most eligible man in each island to the post of Amin, giving him an intelligent Gumastah from the mainland to keep accounts and records. The Amin should have, as Mr. Winterbotham suggests, authority to fine his Gumastah, as otherwise he may be unable (as at Androth, paragraph 27) to keep him in proper order. The pay of the Gumastah should be not less than Rupees 15 per mensem, and I think that Rupees 20, and not Rupees 25 as Mr. Winterbotham proposes, should suffice as remuneration for the Amin. The island Nadpals would of course act as peons, and Rupees 4 per mensem each would continue to be paid to them. For the four northern islands I would therefore in future propose an establishment at each of—

	Per Annum. RS.
An Amin, at Rupees 20	240
A Gumastah, at „ 15	180
Two Nadpals, at „ 4 each	96
Total ..	516

For Minicoy a somewhat larger establishment is required, and I would propose that the Amin should get Rupees 25 instead of Rupees 20, and that there should be as heretofore three Nadpals instead of two as in the other islands. The establishment would thus be—

	Per Annum. RS.
Amin, at Rupees 25	300
Gumastah, at „ 15	180
Three Nadpals, at „ 4 each	144
Total ..	624

30. *Rajah's debt to Ali Malikhan.*—I am personally very well acquainted with the man whom Mr. Winterbotham recommends for the Aminship of Minicoy, and he is certainly the best man for the post. In fact, he seems virtually to have been Amin though the man sent from here holds the office.

The Rajah admits the debt and the agreement detailed in paragraph 70, and I would solicit sanction for paying off the remainder of the debt, viz., Rupees 7,406-3-7, and charging it to the Island Estate. This would remove any objection that exists to the appointment of Ali Malikhan as Amin.

31. I propose, as soon as I receive the Board's orders on this letter, to take steps for recalling the Amins now in the islands and for appointing islanders in their stead. Orders will go by the first opportunity to recall the extra establishment of peons now in Minicoy.

32. Copy of paragraphs 40 to 43 of the report will be sent to the Collector of South Canara.

P.S.—Since the above letter was drafted, I have had an opportunity of inquiring at Bombay whether one of the pilot vessels, referred to in paragraph 22, is likely to become available for this service, and from what I heard I am of opinion that it is not likely that one could be spared. I had, however, at the same time an opportunity of inspecting some small crafts which are being got ready for the salt preventive service at Bombay, and I think that one of them, in default of a larger vessel, would answer the purpose. Their cost, fitted out complete, ranges from Rupees 12,000 to Rs. 15,000, and the Collector kindly undertook to look after the construction of one if sanctioned

for the island service. They draw about five feet of water and require a crew of from ten to twelve men. They are decked over and contain a forecastle for the men, a cook's galley and servants' accommodation and a cabin fitted with two berths, &c., and there are other suitable arrangements for the convenience and comfort of the occupants. They have lateen sails, so that they can be easily worked by native crews, and they are reported to be good sea-boats. One of them might be most usefully employed in this district permanently in connection with the Salt and Sea Customs Revenue, and, if the cost of one was thought too large a charge to be debited to the islands, it might still be procured and charged to the port or other funds. I will submit detailed proposals in a separate letter if the Board approve this last suggestion.

(Signed) W. LOGAN,
Collector.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From H. M. WINTERBOTHAM, Esq., Acting Special Assistant, to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, dated Malapuram, 31st May 1876.

With reference to your letter, dated 19th January 1876, No. 183, I have the honor to report on my visit to the islands of Kalpeny, Androth, Kavarathi, Agathi, and Minicoy in February and March last.

2. I bore in mind your desire that all civil and criminal cases should be inquired into and settled in accordance with equity, good conscience, and the custom of the islands, and did what I could to attain this end. My stay at each island was, however, necessarily limited to a few days. Owing to an accident to the screw, the steamer was not ready to start till February 16th. The weather becomes unsettled in March and April, and there is a considerable risk to the steamer in lying at anchor off the islands with the fires out. For the seven days we were at Kavarathi the wind was so high that the Captain was not once able to come ashore.

It is, moreover, essential that the islanders should procure their supply of rice from the coast and return in good time before the burst of the monsoon. They had already waited three weeks in expectation of the steamer's arrival, and it was neither expedient to detain the island vessels longer nor possible to decide disputes if half the parties were allowed to leave the island.

3. Appended is a register of all the petitions that were brought before me by the islanders, and a reference to it will show that a large proportion of the civil cases in Androth, Kavarathi, and Agathi relate to inheritance and the division of family property. I have been told by Munsifs in Malabar that it is the settlement of this class of suits between Moplahs that gives them the greatest trouble, and on the four northern islands disputes are complicated by the fact that the intricate Mahomedan law of inheritance obtains in conjunction with the Marumakkatayam law of inheritance through the female.

In every family part of the property descends in the female line and is managed by the eldest male, and another part (self-acquired property) descends in accordance with ordinary Mahomedan law. This mixed system is, I believe, peculiar to the islands; for I am informed that the Moplahs of north Malabar, who follow the Marumakkatayam rule, adhere to it strictly, so that children have no claim even to the self-acquired property of their father. My impression is that on the islands the more ancient custom is giving way to the teaching of the Koran. The disputes between the heirs under the one law and the heirs under the other are very troublesome to settle. In hardly any case were the litigants prepared to furnish a description of the property they were quarrelling about; and after obtaining this information and deciding who are the heirs and what shares they are entitled to, the actual distribution remains an almost insuperable difficulty.

It falls to the judge to divide as best he may, a cow and its calf, a pit for soaking cocoanut husks, a boat and a number of trees in bearing and out of bearing into perhaps half a dozen shares of different magnitudes.

The only obvious course is to sell the property and divide the proceeds, but money does not circulate on the islands, and the sale could only be effected in most instances at a loss which would ruin the heirs.

The alternative is to appoint arbitrators to coax the disputants to a friendly settlement. The work of arbitration cannot be completed off-hand, and hence I was obliged to make over many cases to the Amins with instructions to settle them amicably if they could and otherwise to take the evidence on both sides and report their opinion and that of the chief men as to what the decision should be.

4. With regard to the disputes between the jenmis (landlords) and their kudians (service tenants), alluded to in paragraph 15 of your report on the islands, there is, so far as I see, only one principle on which they can be dealt with.

When it is decided that the relation of landlord and tenant exists and the tenant refuses to perform the customary service, he must receive the value of his improvements and give up the property. The idea of paying the tenant for his improvements (which is so familiar in Malabar) was strange to the island landlords, but was received with approval.

I settled two cases on this principle in Agathi; but here again to try the facts in issue, demarcate the boundary, count and classify the trees, assess the compensation, write the decree and carry it into execution is a work of time, and all the cases cannot thus be disposed of in a visit of a few days.

If the Amins will only act with tolerable impartiality in accordance with my instructions and exhortations, I have strong hopes that the islanders will come to an amicable settlement in most cases.

It will, at any rate, facilitate the future settlement of the disputes if the nature of the evidence and the opinion of the chief men be recorded in each case, as I have directed the Amins to do, and the Amins will have an opportunity of showing how far they are fit to be entrusted with judicial functions.

5. It may be confidently asserted that no grave offence against person or property has been committed on any of the islands since they were last visited by a European.

The Kavarathi Amin reported that a man had been murdered there in April 1875, just before the islands were attached, and recommended that the suspected persons (two of the chief men) should be removed from the island pending inquiry.

He stated that his information was that the accused had beaten the deceased, one of their tenants, to death for refusing to work in their vessel, had caused the body to be thrown into the sea, and that the corpse was thereafter fished up and buried privately.

A reference to the record will satisfy you that the accusation is altogether unfounded. It will suffice to state here that the deceased's mother and uncles admitted that the deceased had been possessed of a devil from his youth up and was liable to the attacks of the evil spirit at intervals. In other words, he was subject to epilepsy. The Kazi of the island stated that he had seen the deceased fall down in a fit a month or two before his death while assisting in launching a boat.

It was proved that the deceased had gone out with four other men, all of them tenants of the two accused, to the reef to fetch stones for building purposes. The boat was loaded, two of the men stopped on the reef to collect more stones, and deceased and the other two set out with the boat for the shore about a mile distant. Deceased was standing in the stern propelling the boat with a pole. The other two men were seated in the bows facing the shore. They heard a splash and turning round saw that deceased had disappeared. They saw him kicking at the bottom, and thought at first he had dived for something. He did not come up to the surface, and they then shouted to some men on the beach for help. A boat was brought out and deceased was pulled out of the water dead.

There is a lively belief both in Malabar and on the islands that the devil will pass from a man in a fit to any one who touches him, and I imagine that it was this superstition that prevented the two men in the boat from using greater efforts to fish up the deceased.

This was the explanation that deceased's uncle suggested. It is not alleged that there was any ill-feeling between deceased and these men. Deceased's uncle states that the Rajah's Agent (since dead) saw the corpse on the beach, and mentions the names of many others who saw it. It is admitted on all hands that it bore no marks of violence. Deceased's uncle made the grave and the body was buried in the afternoon by the Acting Mukri of the Mosque in the presence of deceased's relatives and friends.

The petition to the Amin informing him that deceased had been murdered bears several signatures, but only two were acknowledged as genuine.

Kasmi Koya, one of the chief men, states that he signed the petition because his suspicions were aroused by the fact that he did not see the corpse. He admits that he was confined to his house by sickness, and the fact that the corpse was not taken to his house affords no grounds for suspicion. The other man who signed has, on two previous occasions, raised a cry of "murder" without any justification.

One case you inquired into in 1869 (petition No. 42 on your list); the other case is the one alluded to in paragraph 18 of Mr. Spedding's report.

Into this latter charge of murder by poison and robbery of Rupees 20,000, I had occasion to make a further inquiry; and from complainant's own statements it appears clear, 1st, that he had no ground for supposing that his brother died by poison, and 2nd, that the Rupees 20,000 is only the symbol by which he represents the unknown quantity of moveable property of the

Tarwad (family) which he wants to get into his hands. Probably the amount is not exaggerated more than twenty-fold.

6. There were two other criminal charges which on the mainland would have been triable by the Court of Session, and which raise the question as to what action is to be taken with regard to offences relating to marriage. One was a charge of adultery at Kavarathi, and in the other a man at Androth charged his wife with having while undivorced intermarried with the brother of the Kazi.

I did not think it expedient to commit either case for trial, and it was impossible to dispose of them in accordance with Mahomedan law or the custom of the islands.

As a rule public opinion there is strong enough to check offences against the Mahomedan law of marriage without other aid. So far as I could learn no person had been criminally punished for adultery in any of the northern islands during the present generation, and yet adultery is not notably on the increase. Before Sir W. Robinson's visit, men and women were alike whipped both for adultery and fornication. In Minicoy this practice still continues.

The offenders are called before the Kazi and purge themselves of their sin by receiving 101 stripes in the way of school discipline with a leathern strap. The public opinion of the island sanctions the practice and the guilty couple voluntarily undergo the chastisement, that their error may be forgiven and forgotten.

I imagine the stripes are laid on gently, for the woman is not tied or held and receives the castigation in a standing posture.

Our law by which in the case of adultery the woman escapes and by which fornication is unpunished, would give them no satisfaction.

In Malabar when a Moplah woman's relatives wish her to leave her husband and marry another man and cannot procure her divorce, they get over the difficulty by suborning false witnesses to swear that they heard her husband divorce her. The woman can then re-marry with impunity; for, even if the evidence of the witnesses to the divorce break down, it can never be proved that the woman did not sincerely believe them.

It, however, rarely happens that Moplah woman marries again before obtaining a divorce from her first husband, and when this does occur the offence is usually mitigated by the fact that the woman had been deserted in favor of a rival. Under such circumstances, the European mind revolts at the injustice of suffering the man to marry and divorce as he pleases and of sending the woman to jail for exercising a similar license.

I am inclined to think that in the present state of the islands it may be left to public opinion to check offences against marriage.

In deciding this question the difficulty and expense of bringing the parties and witnesses to the coast must be borne in mind.

If adultery, &c., be constituted offences there will usually be one or two cases in the year, and it will invariably be a matter of difficulty to bring the parties to trial.

7. The only other grave crimes that are likely to be committed are perjury, forgery, and the bringing of false charges, none of which have hitherto been dealt with as offences.

I am sorry to say that the islanders have not a greater regard for the truth than the natives in Malabar. False charges are already plentiful, and when any regular administration of justice is introduced, I fear that the temptation to commit forgery and perjury will at first be great. As I have already stated many of the civil disputes relate to the division of family property, and to avoid these disputes it has become a common expedient for the head of the house when death approaches to make his or her will in the presence of witnesses.

A case came before me in which it was admitted that the alleged witnesses had not been present at the execution of the will, and in other instances the genuineness of the document was strongly called in question. Offences of this class can hardly be allowed to go on unchecked and will be troublesome to deal with.

8. Before proceeding with what I have to say regarding each island, I may make a few remarks which apply equally to all.

Both Captain Phipps and myself were struck with the general air the islanders had of well being and content. The bodies of the poorest are well developed and their skins sleek, showing that the food supply is sufficient and wholesome. Opthalmia appears to be the disease to which they are specially subject. From the large number of old people on the islands, I should suppose that the average duration of life is higher than on the coast. I directed the Amins to begin at once to register births and deaths. The islanders are better clothed and better housed than the same class in Malabar, and there is a happy absence of anything approaching to want or distress.

When it is remembered that they have been entirely self-dependent and free from external control for the last fifteen years, their present condition is good evidence that they know how to

take care of themselves and that the necessity (which has been asserted) of employing a Government official to expend their money for them is purely chimerical.

If it should be determined to leave them to buy their own rice, they may be trusted to find out the cheapest market and to purchase as much as they want.

9. Another striking fact is the respect that has been paid to the Pandarom (Government) property on all the islands. In walking round with the chief men and a number of people, the Pandarom lands and trees are pointed out on this hand and that with a unanimity that shows there has been no encroachment, though the local knowledge of the islanders forms the only safeguard against it.

The chief men will voluntarily tell off on their fingers the names of all the plots of Pandarom land, the bystanders prompting them and supplying omissions.

This appears the more extraordinary when it is remembered that much of the Pandarom property was acquired by arbitrary and unpopular confiscations, and shows how little the disposition of the islanders inclines to take advantage of a state of anarchy.

10. The prayer of the people of the four northern islands during the last ten years has always been that they may be put on the same footing as the Canara Islanders. It seems to have been unjustly inferred from this that they are so silly and blind to their own interests as to desire that Government should reimpose the monopoly and take their coir at a lower price than they can get for it in the open market. This is a misapprehension. What they mean by their request is not only that Government should take their coir, but also that the monopolies of cowries and tortoise-shell should be given up, and further that the Canara system of disposing Pandarom lands should be introduced.

They assert (and I believe correctly) that on the Canara Islands the whole of the Pandarom land has been given back to the people free of rent.

If any waste land remains it can be acquired by applying for it on the sole conditions that it should be planted within three years and that the coir made from its produce should be sold to Government at the monopoly price.

This is the system they admire and, as it would relieve them from the payment of rent and throw the waste land open to them, it is not to be wondered at that they should clamour for it. It must not be imagined that by paying them the same price for coir as the Canara Islanders receive, we have been giving them all that they have been asking for.

11. I told them Government had only attached the islands for a time because the Rajah had not paid his rent, and that, as the islands would probably be returned to him, we must maintain his presumptive claims.

On this they were as loud as ever in their protestations that they would never voluntarily take another bale of coir to Cannanore, that they looked to the Circar for protection, and that nothing but superior force should make them submit to the Rajah's rule. At Androth, Kavarathi, and Agathi, they continue to exhibit as their Magna Charta copies of the judgments in Original Suit No. 61 of 1852 on the file of the Calicut Subordinate Court, and in Appeal No. 312 of 1853 on the file of the Zillah Court, by which suits the Bibi vainly endeavoured to establish her legal right to the monopoly. Their desire for the permanent introduction of the British rule, no doubt, springs entirely from motive of self-interest. They know that the Cannanore family will always squeeze out of them as much as possible and has not the power to relieve them from famine as our Government have on several occasions done, and they hope as I have shown above to recover the Pandarom lands. They are not sufficiently bigoted to prefer the rule of one of their own race and religion to the superior advantage of being under British Government, and they have, moreover, a genuine admiration for such sahibs as they have come across as being the only persons who have honestly endeavoured to promote their interests.

It appears to me that our present position is a delicate one, and that the Government run much risk of being charged with insincerity if, while the islands are under attachment, we exact from the islanders all that the Cannanore family was wont to consider its dues. Twenty-three years ago the highest Court in the District refused to assist the Bibi in her attempt to enforce the coir, cowry and tortoise-shell monopolies; the Government, in paragraph 25 of their Proceedings, dated 20th December 1871, No. 405, have exhorted the Rajah to abandon his claim to them, and the only ground on which they can consistently be reimposed is that the islanders wish it. I have already shown that their wish for the re-introduction of the monopoly is subject to the provisos that Government assume the direct administration of the islands and introduce the Canara system in its entirety.

12. Great mischief has been done to the young trees on all the islands by the cattle and goats, because of late years the owners have incurred no penalty for allowing them to roam untethered.

Pasture is plentiful on the waste land, and there is nothing to prevent owners of cattle from collecting as much grass as they require.

It therefore seems hard to issue an edict that all goats should be slaughtered, which is the remedy that has been adopted at Ameni. The animals are valuable both for their milk and flesh.

I directed the Amins to levy fines at the following rates till further orders:—

	RS.	A.	P.
For each cow or goat found loose	0	2	0
If the animal has damaged any plants	0	4	0
For allowing a cow or goat to go loose a second time	0	8	0
On a third and subsequent occasions	1	0	0

All plants damaged by the animal to be replaced by its owner.

13. KALPENI.

Population, &c.

Number of Houses.	Population.					Number of		No. of Vessels.		Excess of Females over Males.
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Cattle.	Goats.	Large.	Small.	
127	288	367	194	180	1,029	84	122	15	68	13½ per cent.

Present Establishment.

	RS.	A.	P.
Amin	35	0	0
Gumasta	7	0	0
Two peons, at 4 Rupees each	8	0	0
Total ..	50	0	0

In this island the damage done to the palm trees by the "grub" is the first thing to which attention is drawn.

The plague has passed across the broadest part of the island, leaving hardly a sound tree in its course. It is a melancholy sight to see thousands of trunks entirely bare or with a few sere and yellow leaves depending from them. I do not know whence the islanders got the idea that "a grub" is the cause of the evil, for no grub was forthcoming on any of the trees I examined.

The first symptom of the plague is the appearance of swarms of small black ants on the trunk and leaves. A white blight, which, I imagine, attracts the ants and which closely resembles the blight on fruit trees in England, shows itself in blotches on, and eventually covers the leaf and stalk. The leaves turn color and shrivel up, the nuts drop off and, in the course of a year or two, the trunk, shorn of its crown of plumes, alone remains.

Even the trunk quickly rots away and is useless as timber.

I do not think it is an exaggeration to say that one-fourth of the trees have been attacked. The natives point out two trees, almost in the middle of the island, as those on which the disease first appeared about six years ago. They are careless observers, but, if they are correct in this instance, the disease must be indigenous, for otherwise the trees on the sea-shore would be first attacked. A few of the diseased trees are beginning to shoot out new leaves, and the islanders are regaining hope that the worst is now over.

They have never been famed for energy, and what little they had this cocoanut disease has gone far to paralyze.

Their coir is badly bleached, loosely twisted, and made up into bales in a slovenly manner, so that it fetches 25 per cent. less in the market than the coir made at Agathi and Androth.

Nearly three-fourths of the island is now covered with a dense scrub jungle, most of it belonging to the Pandaram (Government). I asked the assembled people whether they would clear patches of the jungle and form plantations if they were granted leases on favorable terms, but they stated that they had already sufficient employment.

15. The totam (garden) land is in excellent order and much care is evidently bestowed on its cultivation. Leaf manure is liberally applied, and plantains, betel, beans, sweet potatoes, raggy, and millet thrive. I imagine the yield, together with bread-fruit and cocoanuts, would be quite sufficient to keep the islanders from actual famine for a year if their annual rice supply were cut off.

16. This island was the only one where there was any serious illness. Inside the lagoon wide stretches of muddy sand are left dry at low water and exhale "an ancient and fish-like smell" of rotten sea-weed and coral to which I attribute the comparative unhealthiness of the island. Several families were suffering from dysentery, and, what was worse, cholera had been introduced from Malabar about three weeks before my arrival. There had only been eight deaths, but I fear there is no room to doubt that the disease was true cholera.

One old man, who was amongst the crowd who received me on landing, was taken ill on his way home. I visited him and he forthwith made me an involuntary witness to his last will and testament. The vomiting and purging ceased, and, as he was not in pain, I contented myself with sprinkling some "Condy's fluid" about the house and on the ground where he had been sick. He died in the night.

I also visited a woman who had been taken ill that morning. She was in great pain, and I gave her 25 drops of chlorodyne; unhappily she died two hours afterwards. After these unlucky examples of the virtue of my medicines, I had no further applications for medical aid. The chief men stated that they had experienced the efficacy of prayer and ought not to have looked to anything else to restore health. During the remainder of my stay there were vociferous prayer-meetings every night and all night, and there were no further deaths from cholera!

17. No disputes between the islanders were brought before me, and I was agreeably surprised to find that the encroachments of the Rajah's Agents referred to in paragraphs 8 and 9 of your report no longer weigh upon their minds.

Only two of the petitioners who complained to you in 1869 came forward of their own accord. When I inquired for the others, many of them were standing in the crowd around me, and nearly all were present on the island.

The sole case in which the confiscation of private land by the Pandaram is now alleged as a grievance is that referred to as No. 2 in paragraph 9 of your report. After your visit, the Agent allotted 60 trees for petitioner's support.

It is admitted by the petitioner, an old man of weak intellect, that the three gardens were planted by the Pandaram, and it is admitted by the Rajah's Agents and the chief men that the ground was petitioner's freehold. The Agent who planted the trees belongs to Androth and I saw him at Calicut on my return. He tells me that petitioner conveyed his land to the Pandaram by a written instrument, and that the consideration, if he remembers right, was four mudas of rice (worth Rupees 12). Petitioner has an elder brother living at Cannanore who ought to be the Karnaven (manager of property), but who has apparently abandoned all thought of it.

The fairest way of settling the case is that petitioner should pay rent at the customary rate for all the trees planted by the Pandaram so long as they remain in bearing and that the Pandaram claim on the land should be withdrawn.

The result of my inquiries into the other cases mentioned in your list is noted in my list of petitions.

18. The Rajah's Agent states that there are no balances due from the islanders, and that he has regularly remitted the income from the Pandaram lands to Cannanore after deducting his pay and the allowances made by the Rajah for certain religious ceremonies (Mohirlhûds).

19. All Pandaram trees in the island, both cocoanut and bread-fruit, are let out on rent. It was formerly the practice to rent out the various plots to the highest bidder at an auction held annually before the Rajah at Cannanore.

Twelve years ago the auction was held at the island before the Agent, and this is the plan that has since been followed. The Amin held the auction in November last, and 61 plots were rented by 72 tenants for $377\frac{9}{10}$ tulams of coir.

It is hardly necessary to point out that this system of rack-renting by auction is utterly ruinous to the landlord. The tenants have no security of tenure, and therefore no interest in improving the property, and so long as this method is persevered in there will not be a single tree planted or a yard of jungle cleared.

What is required is that the land should be divided out into convenient plots, that a uniform fixed rent should be charged on each tree in bearing, and that these plots should then be given out on permanent leases, subject to the condition that the land should be cleared and planted up within a certain number of years, and that rent at the fixed rate should be paid on all trees as they come into bearing.

20. The Amin, Syed Adam, is a subject of Native Cochin. For a Mussulman he has had a superior education, knows English fairly, and I believe understands surveying. Three or four days before my arrival at the island he proceeded to Calicut on a plea of illness, and by the time I had returned to Calicut he had set out again for the island.

I was thus unable to make any but an *exparte* inquiry into the charges brought against him by the Gumasta, that after professedly renting out the Pandaram lands by auction to the highest bidders he had in all cases remitted a portion of the rent in return for a pecuniary gratification,

The islanders said nothing about it until I told them I should recommend a return to the old system of charging rent at a fixed rate on each tree.

Several of the natives then complained that they had made the Amin presents in money and cloths on the understanding that they were to continue in possession without their rents being raised. It was openly stated by certain of the assembled people that every man to whom Pandaram trees were leased had to pay the Amin so much, and from the *exparte* inquiry I made in several cases I feel no doubt that his gains were considerable as the Gumasta alleges. If he had silenced the Gumasta and Peons by sharing his spoil with them his honesty would not have been called in question.

He has married two wives on the island, one of them a child who has not yet reached the age of puberty.

No. 21. ANDROTH.

Population, &c.

Number of Houses.	Population.					Number of		Number of Vessels.		Excess of Females over Males.
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Cattle.	Goats.	Large.	Small.	
372	724	904	519	482	2,629	244	300	32	130	11½ per cent.

Present Establishment.

	RS.	A.	P.
Amin	35	0	0
Gumasta	7	0	0
Two Peons, at Rupees 4 each	8	0	0
Total ..	50	0	0

The same blight that has destroyed so many trees at Kalpeny is devastating Androth, and has spread greatly since Mr. Spedding's visit. The diseased trees are not scattered evenly over the island, but are all on the south-east and south. The plague is pushing its way across the island in a northerly direction. The proportion that the diseased trees bear to those on other parts of the island that have not been attacked is, I think, about one to twenty. The islanders can do nothing to stay the plague, and watch its progress with dismay. Planting is almost at a standstill.

22. The totam (garden) land is in good order, and, though less fertile than that at Kalpeny, produces sweet-potatoes, beans, and raggy in abundance.

23. There is very little jungle on the island except on the Pandaram (Government) land at the west end, and the islanders are not at all anxious that this should be cut. The long branches of one of the bushes serve them as reapers to support the thatch of their houses, and the other scrub is useful for firewood.

Much of it might no doubt be profitably cleared away, but the islanders will not undertake to clear it unless they receive an assurance that the land will not be taken from them if the islands are given back to the Rajah.

24. The Pandaram trees are now under the direct management of the Amin, who gathers the nut once a month and sends them to Calicut.

It was formerly the Rajah's system to rent the trees to the chief men who shared the produce between them, and were jointly responsible for the rent. In 1040 (1865) the six families shown in the margin took the lease for 450 tulams of coir (tulam = 32 lbs. on the island). Nos. 3 and 4 have not paid their share, and No. 6 has only paid for one year.

1. Chamayatha.
2. Pudiapurayil.
3. Appurayil.
4. Aikagatha.
5. Kanaugalatha.
6. Komalatha.

In 1042 (1867) four families took the lease for 560 tulams of coir. They retainde the lease for one year. No. 4 has not paid its share of the rent. The trees have since been under the management of the Rajah's Agent (one of the islanders).

1. Chamayatha.
2. Pudiapurayil.
3. Kavalal.
4. Bamathayapura.

Two families (Komalatha and Kanangalatha) held certain Pandaram land, subject to an annual rent of 57 and 9 tulams of coir respectively. Neither family has paid any rent since the storm of 1847 when the trees were swept away. The land is now again covered with trees in bearing, and the tenants do not like the idea of recommencing the payment of rent. They do not deny their liability, and all I could tell them was that they must pay unless the Rajah consented to waive his claim.

There are also eight families on the island whose ancestors purchased titles of honor from the Bibi of Cannanore for 51 pagodas (about Rupees 204). With the titles they obtained certain plots of land, and the custom is that on the decease of the title-holder his heir must pay up 51 pagodas or lose the title and the land. All these titles have been in abeyance for the last ten or twenty years by the decease of the title-holders, and their representatives are still in possession of the lands.

1. Kandetha.	5. Shekari-amada.
2. Pathumada.	6. Uniriviyil.
3. Biyumada.	7. Chondatha.
4. Andampalli.	8. Pudialall.

The Amin proposes to assess the trees with rent at the customary rates and leave them in the possession of the families who now hold them. How many of these trees each family holds I had not time to ascertain, but I was told that in no case would the number exceed one hundred. I instructed the Amin to count the trees and report the number. The tenants grumble at being charged with rent after so long an immunity, but their chief apprehension is lest a claim should be made for rent in arrears.

25. Another debt to the Rajah, which it took me a day to arrange for the payment of, is on account of the rice and salt supplied in 1871. According to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 6th December 1872, No. 2,335, the total sum recovered from the Rajah for 500 sacks of rice and 100 maunds of salt is Rupees 4,974-3-5 ; 40 sacks of rice and 2 maunds of salt were however taken by the Agent whom the Rajah sent from Cannanore to distribute the supply, and 6 bags of rice fell overboard while being unshipped. The amount payable by the islanders is therefore arrived at as follows :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Price of 500 sacks of rice and 100 maunds of salt with sundry expenses	4,974	3	5
Deduct price of salt	292	13	8
Price of 500 sacks of rice	4,681	5	9
∴ Price of 1 sack	9	5	10
∴ Price of 40 sacks taken by Rajah's Agent and of 6 sacks which fell into the sea	431	12	4
Balance chargeable to islanders for rice	4,249	9	5
Price of 100 maunds of salt	292	13	8
Price of 2 maunds taken by Rajah's Agent	5	13	8
Balance chargeable to islanders for salt	287	0	0
∴ Total for rice and salt	4,249	9	5
	287	0	0
	4,536	9	5

The rice and salt were fairly divided amongst all the families, and to facilitate the assessment of the sum payable by each the salt may be left out of account. Then

	RS.	A.	P.	
454 sacks of rice	4,536	9	5	
∴ Price of one sack	9	15	11	(nearly).

I therefore directed the Amin to collect the price at the rate of Rupees 10 a sack. This is about 50 per cent. more than the rice and salt would cost if the islanders fetched it themselves, and the cost will thus be a sufficient guarantee against their calling for supplies by steamer before they really want them.

The islanders themselves elected to pay in money, but petitioned that they might be allowed to pay up in instalments. This indulgence was allowed to the Canara islanders, and, though the people of Androth may be thought to have forfeited all claim to it by not clearing off any part of the debt for five years, the amount could not in many cases be collected in a lump except by the attachment and sale of their trees.

The islanders are warm in their expression of gratitude to the Sirkar who sent the fire-ship to relieve their distress ; and it would be a harsh winding up an act of charity to obtain payment by the sale or confiscation of their means of living.

I told them I would recommend that they should be allowed to redeem the debt in three annual instalments, and I trust that this will be approved of. The debt amounts to Rs. 1-12-0 a head on every soul in the island.

26. Chamayatha Kasmi Koya, the Amin appointed by Mr. MacGregor, is a native of the island.

He was Adhigari during the seven years that the islands were last under sequestration, and is now about 60 years of age.

He has visited the Malabar and South Canara parts, and until recently, when he began to suffer from inflamed eyes, could read and write Malayalum in the Arabic character after a fashion. Here his accomplishments end; but he is of course intimately acquainted with the island and its inhabitants, and, with the aid of his nephew, who appears to be a shrewd and capable man, and can write Malayalum, he will make as good an Amin as we are likely to find.

I inquired into the petitions against him, and found no occasion to suspect him of any malpractices.

With regard to the petition presented to you charging him with having encroached upon the Pandaram (Government) lands, I went all over the island with the Karanavan (chief men), the petitioners, and a number of people. The petitioners could not point out any encroachments, and at last stated that, if I could ascertain the boundaries of the Government land before the storm of 1847, I should be satisfied that they had been encroached upon. Where the encroachment had taken place, or to what extent, they did not pretend to know.

27. The Gumasta is a Tellicherry man. The pay is altogether insufficient to tempt any man above the lowest class to leave Malabar, and I have no doubt the Gumasta hoped for many perquisites. He has been disappointed by the Amin and revenges himself by making as much mischief as he can. I should have dismissed him were it not that there are only two other men on the island who can write Malayalum at all. One of them is on bad terms with the Amin, and got up the petition above referred to. The other is the Amin's nephew. I recommend that the latter be appointed as being, under the circumstances, the only eligible candidate.

28. KAVARATHI.

Population, &c.

Number of Houses.	Population.					Number of		Number of Vessels.		Excess of Females over Males.
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Cattle.	Goats.	Large.	Small.	
400	628	752	364	272	2,016	Not taken.		30	126	3¼ per cent.

Present Establishment.

	RS.
Amin	50
Gumasta	7
2 Peons, at Rupees 4 each	8
Total ..	65

Sir William Robinson's description of the island in 1848 still applies in every particular.

The Pandaram's income is derived—

1*st*.—From the trees on the Pandaram land to the south of the island (paragraph 84 of Sir W. Robinson's report).

2*nd*.—From a number of trees, the produce of which is equally divided between the Pandaram and the tenants (paragraph 83).

3*rd*.—From Nattagatha karima, a fixed rent on escheated trees in various parts of the island.

4*th*.—From Chuttu karaima, a fixed rent arbitrarily assessed on all trees growing within 40 kols (kol = 30 inches) of the sea-shore.

Since 1861, when the islands were last released from attachment, the Rajah has always had a nominal agent at Kavarathi, but the islanders have invariably refused to recognize his authority, or to pay him the Rajah's dues. It was my disagreeable task to endeavor to ascertain, without any reliable accounts to guide me, what arrears of rent were due,

Pudiapurayil Sheik of Androth was Agent from 1040 (1865) to 1042 (1867), and it would appear that the Rajah has received next to nothing since his time. He left an account showing the balance of rent (Karaima) then due. His successor, Arayanakada Sheik Ismail, was a native of Kavarathi. In 1045 (1870) he contrived to collect 424 tulams of coir for the Rajah, and took it to Calicut. The crew refused to carry them to Cannanore. Sheik Ismail wrote to the Rajah to tell him this, and the Rajah responded by charging him before the Assistant Magistrate with criminal breach of trust. The case was thrown out. Sheik Ismail was dismissed by the Rajah, and the coir was carried back to Kavarathi and deposited in the Pandaram store-room.

The next Agent was Tacharakel Ahmed, a native of Tellicherry, who was for some years Government Amin when the islands were last attached, and was dismissed for gross insufficiency. He retained the post till 1049 (1874) without apparently making any remittances to Cannanore, and was then dismissed, and Arayanakada Seyd Abdul Rahman was appointed to succeed him. Ahmed refused to render his successor any account of the cocoanuts he had collected for the previous four years, and the store-room was therefore opened by Seyd Abdul Rahman in the presence of the chief men; 620 cocoanuts and 330 tulams of coir was all that was found. The 330 tulams of coir was part of the 424 tulams mentioned above; 94 tulams had disappeared. About three months afterwards the store-room was broken into and the 330 tulams of coir were abstracted and thrown into wells and holes in different parts of the island. This was clearly not the work of an ordinary thief, and I surmise that the persons who had paid the coir, and perhaps other of the islanders were resolved that the new Agent should not again send it to the Rajah. All but about 70 tulams was recovered. Many of the islanders must be in the secret, and I did not think it expedient to enter on an investigation as to who the offenders were. They probably quiet their consciences by the reflection that the Rajah had refused to take the coir at Calicut when it was sent to him, and had thus resigned his claim to it.

Seyd Abdul Rahman had held the post of the Agent eleven months when he made over charge to our Amin. He states that he ought to have received Rupees 24 a month as pay for himself and an Accountant, and that he only collected 11,000 cocoanuts, worth about Rupees 110, so that a balance is still due to him.

He did not collect karaima (rent) or the Rajah's share from the trees, the nuts of which are divided between the Pandaram and tenants, and explains his having collected only 11,000 nuts from the south of the island by stating that all the islanders trespassed on the Pandaram land and pilfered the fruit as they choose.

This was all the information I could obtain on the island, and it is not obvious how any part of the Rajah's dues from the first and second of the above sources of income can be recovered.

29. The correctness of the karaima account left by Pudiapurayil Sheik was generally acquiesced in, and, after investigating all cases in which there was any dispute, I directed the Amin to collect karaima in arrears from the date of that account, viz., for the last eight years. He had begun the collection of his accord. Where, from the largeness of the debt or the poverty of the tenant, it appeared necessary, I sanctioned the payment by instalments.

According to the Amin's account there are 88 tenants paying Nattagatha karaima of 15 palams coir a tree on 1,192 trees, and 146 tenants paying Chuttu karaima of 15 palams a tree on 762 trees. The rent paid by the former aggregated 8 candies 18 tulams and by the latter 5 candies 14 tulams.

30. Sir W. Robinson in note 17 of his report speaks of the imposition of Chuttu karaima on palms growing within 40 kols of the sea as a very arbitrary confiscation.

It was first levied, as Sir W. Robinson states, about 20 years before his visit, by an Agent, whose aggression on private property the islanders had resisted.

The Agent went from Kavarathi to Kalpeni and introduced the same tax there; but, as nearly all the shore of that island was already Pandaram property, the number of islanders taxed for trees growing within 40 kols of the sea was few. There are still six islanders at Kalpeni who are assessed with Chuttu karaima on about 70 trees.

On both the inlands this tax is still a sore point, and Chuttu karima has never been paid except at irregular intervals and under protest.

The grievance was brought forward at Kavarathi, and I promised to recommend that the tax should not be in future collected while the islands remain under Government management. I hope the recommendation will receive your support.

The Chuttu karaima collected on both islands amounts to about six candies, which, as the coir of these islands is inferior, are worth about Rupees 200. No Chuttu karaima is levied at Agathi or Androth.

31. Abdullah, the Amin, was for many years the Collector's Jemadar, and for three years (1859, 1860, and 1861) held the post of Amin of the four islands when they were last under attachment. He was appointed Amin of Kavarathi and Agathi by Mr. MacGregor in the absence of better candidates, and as you are personally acquainted with him and know his previ-

ous history, it is unnecessary to enter upon the question as to whether his character is made up of all the cardinal virtues.

He divorced two wives when he left the island in 1861, and is charged with having committed adultery with one of these women by her present husband.

The man had no witnesses, and his own evidence broke down.

The Amin is charged by his Gumastah with having levied contributions and taken bribes from all quarters.

A few days after the Amin's arrival he celebrated the circumcision of his son with much pomp, and admits that all the islanders made presents on that occasion of rice, fowls, &c.

He protests that he does not know who gave, or what was given by each, but admits that the amount of rice, &c., he received was worth nearly Rupees 200.

His daughter came over to see him from Androth, and the Amin was told to his face that he had sent her back with 40 mudas of rice (worth Rupees 120), being a portion of the donations. The Amin denied that the rice was supplied by him.

Several of the islanders accused him of having wrongfully confined and otherwise ill-treated them, because they refused to contribute as largely as he wished. The charges were not proven. From private information I have reason to believe that he received sums of money from the chief men at Agathi on the same occasion, but the money was given voluntarily to secure his favor.

32. The Amin, under the present system, has many sources of illicit gain on which it is almost impossible to put a check.

Amongst others may be mentioned—

1st.—Presents exacted for granting passes to enter the Pandaram part of the island to fish, pasture cattle, and cut firewood and reapers for building.

2nd.—Presents for not pressing to the utmost the division of the produce of trees held on Padh-padhi (half and half) tenure.

3rd.—Presents for making a favorable pymash of trees liable to be assessed with a coir rent (Karaima).

4th.—Presents for not pressing to the utmost the Rajah's claims to toddy drawn from Pandaram trees.

5th.—Presents for favor shown to parties in civil and criminal cases, &c. &c.

A corrupt Amin making the most of his opportunities can thus acquire considerable wealth without the smallest dangei of actual conviction. Abdullah told me he had had enough of the islands and wished to revert to his former post.

33. AGATHI.

Population, &c.

Number of Houses.	Population.					Number of		Number of Vessels.		Excess of Females over Males.
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Cattle.	Goats.	Large.	Small.	
302	462	535	162	131	1,290	151	34	18	103	$6\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

Present Establishment.

Abdullah, the Kavarathi Amin, has charge of this island also—

	RS.
Gumastah	7
2 Peons, at Rupees 4 each..	8
Total..	15

The leading characteristic of this island, as compared with the others, continues to be its sterility. The people depend entirely on their plam trees which are by no means fruitful. Many trees with trunks, a foot in diameter, are only five or six feet high, and never have borne nor can bear a nut. The islanders' trees are manured with cocoanut leaves and refuse, and are thereby wonderfully improved.

34. The south end of the island is overrun with scrub jungle, notwithstanding that the greater part of it belongs to the islanders. I asked the reason of this, and was told with a grave face by the people accompanying me that the jungle was haunted by a Shaitan (goblin) who tormented the people when they trespassed on his domain in the dark, and who would resort to the inhabited part of the island if the jungle were burnt.

In the graveyard of their principal mosque I noticed that a portion of the Arabic inscriptions had been newly effaced from all the tombstones. On inquiring into this I learnt that the effaced inscription was the Mussalman creed, and that a priest from Kiltan had visited the island and advised the removal of the inscriptions lest some Sahib should bring a dog to the island which might touch and pollute them.

A small terrier, which accompanied Mr. Spedding, was, I believe, the rock of offence. So easy is it unwittingly to offend their superstitions!

35. Agathi is even worse off for scholars than the other islands. There was only one man on the island who was able to read the Malayalum character a little. None could write it. The best penman could not write Malayalum even in the Arabic character without much deliberation.

36. The Gumastah appointed by the Kavarathi Amin is one of the chief men, aged about 50, and was Adhigari when the islands were last under attachment. He told me he could read the Arabic character, but did not appear anxious to display his ability. He had an account of the cocoanuts he had collected monthly from Bangaram, Tinnakara, Kalpathi, Purly, and the Pandaram land on the main island. The account was not in his writing, and did not bear his mark. He does not know the Malayalum or English figures. I took much trouble to teach him and his assistant English figures and the way in which the account should be kept, but I doubt if they profited much by the lesson.

37. It is not admitted that any thing is due to the Rajah by any of the islanders.

Aboo Packer, the Gumastah, states that he rented Bangaram, Tinnakara, Kalpathi, and Purly for Rupees 1,000 a year for four years. He formally resigned the lease on the occasion of Mr. Spedding's visit, and the nuts have since been allowed to fall from the Pandaram trees and rot or have been carried away by thieves.

It is alleged that the four chief men have been criminally misappropriating the nuts from Bangaram and Tinnakara. This they stoutly deny; and, as it is known that vessels from Kavarathi and the Canara islands touch there, I did not think it advisable to waste my time in an attempt to ascertain whether any nuts had been stolen or not.

Scarcely any cocoanuts are exported by the Agathi islanders to the coast. They are used to make copra on the spot. If the Agathi islanders have not been misappropriating the produce of the Pandaram lands, the import returns for the last four years ought to show a cnosiderable decrease in the quantity of cocoanuts and copra brought to the coast. A return of the imports for the last ten years is under preparation.

38. There was no one willing to settle at Bangaram. The want of fresh water is a difficulty that cannot be overcome. It was also objected, first, that the cocoanut palms there are self-sown and loosely rooted, and that, if the jungle were cleared for cultivation, the palms would be blown down, and, second, that the islet is infested with most voracious mosquitoes.

The Amin has not sent in an account of the nuts collected from the four islets since the attachment. Sir W. Robinson estimated the yield at half a lakh of nuts a year. Certain of the islanders are willing to rent the four islets for Rupees 700 a year, which I anticipate is considerably more than can be made out of them by keeping them under the direct management of the Amin.

There is no way at present of increasing the yield by planting or cultivation, and the general objection to rack renting does not therefore apply. I think the offer of Rupees 700 should be closed with.

39. This was the only island where I had time to assemble the people for a rat hunt. There had only been one hunt since Mr. Spedding's visit, and I expected to find the rats numerous. Two or three hundred people assembled, and in the course of an hour about 200 trees were beaten out, with a result of eleven rats killed.

This was in a part of the island where there was no jungle, but there were so few rat-eaten nuts anywhere on the main island that we had to send to Bangaram and Kalpathi to procure four small boat loads required by Captain Phipps for fuel.

40. On our course from Androth to Agathi we stopped for a few hours at Ameni. The Monegar was at Mangalore.

I was under the impression that each batch of coir sent to Mangalore was sorted into three classes, and that the price varied according to the class.

It appears, however, that each separate cargo is not classified, but that all the coir is paid for at a fixed rate, so that it is an error to suppose that the Canara system up to 1873 offered any inducement to the islanders to make good coir or to improve the manufacture.

If the coir is all that could be wished, the fact can only be explained by supposing that the islanders consider virtue has its own reward, and do not need to have their industry stimulated like ordinary mortals.

None of them appeared to understand the new system under which they receive 25 per cent. of the net profit on coir, provided the quantity does not fall below 674 candies, and the price realized is not less than Rupees 40 a candy. They told me they had received a large present (Inam) last year, but that they were not to get any Inam this year. They did not know why. It seems evident that a reward so uncertain, so remote and depending so little on individual exertion cannot have much effect in promoting industry.

41. One boy on the island could read the Malayalum character a little. He had been taught by the Christian Monegar in 1872.

42. One of Mr. Thomas' owls survives at Ameni and one at Bitrapar. I was told that one owl at the latter place was shot by a Sahib who came from Bengal for the purpose in a steamer, and that the Sahib beat upon his breast and cried "Alas!" when he learnt the bird's history.

43. I was informed that mungooses are now numerous at Chetlat, but pay their attentions to the henroosts as well as the rats.

The people generally appeared contented and well-to-do.

44. I will conclude my remarks on the four northern islands by stating as briefly as I can my opinion on the two leading questions that call for decision, viz. :—

I.—How are the islands to be administered?

II.—In what manner should the revenue be collected?

It can, I think, answer no useful purpose to extend any of the laws in force in British India to the islands until we can find agents fit to administer them.

Whatever Utopian ideas we may cherish as to the qualifications the Amin should possess, the fact stares us in the face that no Mahomedan in Malabar, whose previous character is any warrant for his good behaviour, can be found to accept the post. The men who apply for the post are ignorant, needy and unscrupulous, and simply covet it because it offers unusual facilities for illicit gain.

In my opinion the welfare of the islanders will be best promoted by selecting the officials required for each island from amongst the natives thereof.

Men of property, born and bred on one of the islands, who intend to pass their lives and die there, are more likely to value the good opinion of their neighbours than a needy foreigner is; and, as a matter of fact, the conduct of the chief men during the recent period of anarchy shows that their respect for public opinion has been an efficient check on their rapacity.

All the charges of plundering and violence brought against them are mere figure of speech and vanish under examination. There are on each island individuals who, from a desire to secure the good opinion of their fellow islanders and the praise of Government, would strive to do their duty to the best of their lights. I believe the islanders would unanimously elect that the man set in authority over them should be selected from their own number, and, as a body, they have shown such a decided aversion to disorder that they deserve to be allowed a voice in the question.

The great difficulty in the way of appointing islanders as Amins and Gumastahs is their ignorance of the Malayalum character, and it appears to me important that this objection should be removed by the establishment of a school on each island to teach the rising generation. The people themselves are very willing that their children should learn, for they experience the inconvenience of having no one to write their petitions. Seeing how few of them can possibly come to the coast to complain, it is manifestly for their welfare that they should have the means of communicating their grievances in writing. A knowledge of cyphering and sufficient English to enable them to understand the almanac and navigation tables would also be of great service. If a school were established on each island, it would be well attended, and in a few years, when a number of the islanders had learnt to read and write, there would be no fear of the accomplishment dying out even if the schoolmasters were withdrawn.

Probably four young Mussulmans of sufficient attainments might be found to accept the post of schoolmaster for Rupees 30 a month, but the islanders will not, of course, find the money, and it may, I fear, be considered that it cannot be charged to the Rajah. While the islands are under our management, it should, I think, form part of our endeavour to show the Rajah how they ought to be governed; and the first step towards improvement must be to teach a number of the islanders to read and write.

Meanwhile I would recall the two Malabar Amins and appoint islanders in their stead.

If my suggestion of appointing islanders be not approved of, I would not advise any change for the present. Amins are as good men for the post as any who have hitherto presented themselves, and an empty leech is likely to be more rapacious than one that is partly filed.

A sum of Rupees 25 a month would be a sufficient remuneration for the chief official on each island if he be a native of it. An islander, who is made Amin of an island to which he does not belong, has no more value for the good opinion of the inhabitants than any other foreigner, and would at once fall to acquire as much money as by any means he could lay hands upon. Malabar Moplahs must at present be appointed as Gumastahs, and a salary of at least Rupees 15 a month will be required to induce any decent man to accept the post.

The Amins should have the power of fining them, as there is no other way by which the Gumastahs can be kept in order. The pay of the peons, Rupees 4 a month, is sufficient if the island Nadappals be appointed to the post, as I believe was intended.

The establishment on each island would, according to my proposal, be—

	RS.
Amin	25
Gumastah	15
Two peons, at Rupees 4 each	8
Schoolmaster	30
Per mensen..	78
Per annum..	936

45. With regard to the second question I think the revenue should be raised by an export duty paid in kind in the products of the cocoanut palm in the manner already proposed by Mr. MacGregor and yourself. The islanders would make no objection to the change if satisfied that their present burdens were not to be increased; and as the coir, cowry, and tortoise-shell monopolies have not the sanction of positive law, the raising of a revenue by an export duty would be every whit as legal as the method now in force. The change of system would leave the islanders in enjoyment of free trade; it involves no difficulties or additional expense, and, by levying the duty equally on cocoanuts, coir, copra, and jaggery, the islanders would be deprived of all motive for managing their trees except in the way most conducive to their health and productiveness.

Sir W. Robinson and yourself have pointed out how the coir monopoly tempts the islanders to let their cocoanuts ripen (whereby a higher price is obtained for the nut, but the husk is unfitted for the manufacture of coir) or to manufacture jaggery at seasons when it injures the tree to drain it of its juice.

46. To supply correct statistics of the produce of each island a statement is being compiled of the imports into Malabar and South Canara during the last ten years, and, if it is thought proper to abolish the monopoly system, this statement will furnish data from which the rate of export duty may be fixed.

I do not anticipate that a higher rate of duty than ten per cent. will be found necessary. I have not awaited the completion of this statement, because no comments on it from me will be required.

47. MINICOY.

Population, &c.

Number of Houses.	Population.					Number of Vessels.		Excess of Females over Males.
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Large.	Small.	
437	*734	1,179	504	383	2,800	8	33	26₅ per cent.

* Of these 383 men were absent on voyages to Bengal and other places.

Present Establishment.

	RS.
Amin	50
Gumastah	12
Two Havildars, at Rupees 10 each	20
Ten Peons, at Rupees 5 each	50
Total ..	132

No notable change seems to have taken place in this island since Mr. E. G. Thomas reported on it in 1857.

The attachment of the island has been quietly acquiesced in perhaps because Ali Malikhan, the Rajah's Agent, who is the chief loser by the change, is thoroughly well disposed towards Government.

48. The Amin is a converted Chetty, and was Amin from the time of Mr. Thomas' visit until the island was released from attachment.

He is a man of few ideas, and the leading one seems to be that the less he meddles and makes with the islanders the better. He knows enough of the language to tell a man to come and to go, and, if the man will not, he follows Dogberry's advice and lets him depart in peace, and thank God he is well rid of a knave.

He has remained entirely inert, and the establishment under him have, of course, followed his example. He had no account of the cost of collecting the Pandaram produce. He had not even taken the trouble to keep an account of the exports to the Maldives, Ceylon, and Bengal. He had taken no steps to verify the returns prepared by the Raj's officials of the poll-tax due from the islanders, or to ascertain how many tree-climbers were assessable with sugar-tax, and had not the faintest idea how the sugar-tax was assessed. He could suggest in no way in which the census could be taken in a single day, was quite powerless to procure me a boat or coolies, and could impart no information on any subject on which I required it. He was seized with a stomach-ache after being questioned for an hour or two, and was confined to his house until the day before I quitted the island.

It is of no use to blame the man. He is utterly unqualified for the post. He does not know the language, does not understand accounts, has no official experience, and in education and general intelligence is inferior to several of the islanders. From inquiries I have personally made, I nevertheless believe him to be the most eligible of the Malabar candidates for the post.

49. The Gumastah, Syed Gulam Kadar, is a native of Malabar, and the son of Syed Mustapha, who was for many years Salt Peishcar at Chawghaut. He was taken to the island by Mr. Thomas, and has since made it his permanent abode. He can read and write both Mahl and Malayalum fluently, and is in every way the right man for the post.

The Amin is perfectly helpless without him, but cannot keep him in order.

50. The rest of the establishment are all Malabar men, and occupy themselves in eating their rice and grumbling at the smallness of their pay. Most of them are in a bad state of health and suffer greatly from itch, a disease from which the natives are free.

Ali Malikhan says the peons get itch because they will not bathe in the sea.

51. The Malikhans (chief men) now state that their forefathers voluntarily surrendered the island to the Cannanore Rajah on his undertaking to protect them against pirates.

They state that the Rajahs have never interfered with their peculiar customs and institutions, that they have never within the memory of the present generation attempted any innovations, and that a native of the island has habitually been employed as Agent.

Four or five Malabar Moplahs have at different times been appointed, but only one of them has stopped on the island as long as two years.

Ali Malikhan has been Agent since 1866 without interruption.

52. The Rajah's Agent is not renumerated in money, but is allowed possession of all the tottam (garden) land belonging to the Rajah and of a number of palm trees south of the village. Ali Malikhan stated that the land and trees brought him in about Rupees 200 a year.

The Amin has assessed the trees with a rent of Rupees 37-12-0, and has let out the garden land to 99 tenants at the customary rent of 8 Annas for 24 square pagam (pagam = 6 feet.)

53. There is not sufficient labor available to keep the tottam in order. Much of it is now planted with cocoanuts and is over-run with a coarse, rank grass. This grass is said to be poisonous to cattle, and the only cattle on the island are a few that are imported every year for slaughter at various religious ceremonies.

It is alleged that goats will not breed on the island because of the mosquitoes which abound in myriads and are most voracious. Between sun-set and bed-time the islanders avoid their attacks by reclining on swinging cots which will accommodate five or six people and are kept constantly in motion. Mosquito-curtains are one of the necessaries of life, and are used in every house.

54. The customs of the islanders are in many respects remarkable and bear no trace of having been introduced from Cannanore. One which so far as I know is without parallel amongst any society of Mussulmans is that the men are monogamous. I was assured that it was an established custom that no man could have more than one wife at a time. When I took the census there were 1,179 women on the island and only 351 men. The other men were absent on their voyages. But when all are present on the island the women exceed the men by 26 per cent. The number of men is normally less than that of women, and the difference was aggravated by the loss (in

1867 I believe) of three vessels at Calcutta in a cyclone. One hundred and twenty men in the prime of life perished.

The men I was informed are very willing that the custom should be abrogated, but the women in spite of the number of spinsters among them will not hear of it. One of the Malikhans thought it a matter which called for Government interference, and requested me to ask the Sirkar to lend its weight to overcome the obstinacy of the fair sex.

55. The women appear in public freely with their heads uncovered, and take the lead in almost everything except navigation. The census was made through them in a manner peculiar to the island. Orders were issued by Ali Malikhan to certain women in authority, and they called together an adult female from every house. About four hundred females assembled and told off the numbers of their households with much readiness and propriety. I proposed to inquire how many in each house were unmarried, but Ali Malikhan warned me that this would be regarded as an unpardonable affront.

On the eve of our departure a deputation of some hundreds of women waited on us with presents of fowls, eggs, and fruit. I could not ascertain that they had any object beyond paying us a mark of respect, but the extraordinary thing is that the women should enjoy such liberty in a Mussulman community.

In Malabar a Moplah is not allowed to set eyes on his betrothed before marriage. He deputes some of his female friends to examine her, and they bring him back an account of her beauty and accomplishments.

In Minicoy unmarried men may converse with maidens, and courtship is a recognized preliminary to marriage. The girl's consent is in all cases necessary, and the Kazi will not perform the ceremony until he has sent two Mukris to ascertain that she is willing.

After marriage the wife remains in her father's house, a very convenient custom where the men are mostly sailors, absent from the island a great part of the year. Three or four couples find accommodation in the same chamber, each enveloped in longcloth mosquito-curtains. If the daughters are numerous, they leave the parental roof in order of seniority, and the houses erected for them become their property.

The men, I was told repeatedly, have no right of ownership over the houses; and, so far as regards house property, their custom thus resembles the Malabar law of Marumakatayam.

Every woman in the island is dressed in silk. Their gowns fit closely round the neck and reach to the ankles. The upper classes wear red silk and earrings of peculiar fashion.

The Malacheri women are restricted to the use of a dark-striped silk of a coarser quality. Every husband must allow his wife at least one candy of rice, two silk gowns, and two under-cloths a year. He also presents her on marriage with a fine grass betel-pouch (brought from Galle) and a silver ornament containing receptacles for lime and tobacco, and instruments of strange forms intended for cleaning the ears and teeth.

The husband retains the power of divorce, and it is not the custom of the island to pay dower.

Bathing tanks are set apart for the use of the women, and men are not allowed to intrude on that part of the island behind the village where the women congregate of a morning to prepare the cocoanut husks for the manufacture of coir.

In the relationship between the sexes there is thus a marked superiority over the Moplahs of Malabar.

56. A like superiority is evinced in their regard for sanitation. They have three separate burying grounds in romote parts of the island for persons who die of small-pox, cholera, and leprosy.

I could not ascertain how vaccination was introduced, but it has long been known and believed in.

Small-pox broke out ten years ago amongst the crew of a vessel that had returned from Malabar. The sufferers were located on a small islet in the lagoon, but the attendants introduced the disease into the village, and many deaths occurred. The islanders sent off to Cannanore for a vaccinator, and one Mamoo came to the island with a supply of lymph. The lymph was bad and not a single operation was successful.

In this emergency a Hindu convert from Balasore told them he could prevent the spread of the disease by inoculation. Every man, woman, and child who had not had the small-pox was thereupon inoculated and with the most happy results.

There were no further deaths from small-pox and the disease disappeared.

I told them the practice was a very dangerous one, and Ali Malikhan expressed a wish that a vaccinator should be sent to the island with a supply of good lymph.

57. The islanders have, from time immemorial, adopted the precaution of separating lepers from among them. On the appearance of the disease the sufferer is called before the Kazi, and, if the leprosy is pronounced to be contagious, he is expelled to the north end of the island where a

place is set apart for the purpose. A hut is built for him, and he exists on supplies of food and water which his relatives bring at intervals and leave on the ground at a safe distance.

Nine wretched outcasts, five men and four women, were living on this spot at the time of my visit.

One old man, whose fingers and toes had rotted off, had been living there for more than ten years. The islanders have a horrible superstition that in the night time goblins may be seen clawing at the leprous parts, and the leper habitation seem to be generally regarded with dread.

58. Not a single petition, civil or criminal, has been presented to the Amin by one islander against another, and only one or two were brought to me by Malikhans who understood a little Malayalum. Ali Malikhan and the Gumashta were the only two persons who knew enough of Mahl and Malayalum to act as interpreters, and the great difficulty I had in eliciting from them the purport of what the islanders said made me thankful that I had no disputes to settle.

Disputes there must be, but it is not likely that the islanders will resort to a foreigner (whether Moplah or Englishman) about whom they know nothing and who cannot understand a word of what they say.

59. The sources of the Rajah's income are still as described in paragraph 9 of Mr Thomas' report.

Seven Malikhans hold land on "Valiapatam."

	RS.
One pays	250
One "	215
One "	200
One "	40
One "	30
Two pay Rupees 25 each	50
Total ..	785

The Malikhan who pays Rupees 200 requested permission to give up the land. I saw no ground for refusing to comply with his request, and directed the Amin to take over charge of the land at the expiration of the current year, and keep a separate account of the produce collected from it in order that we may know whether the rent is really too high.

One hundred and twelve islanders pay "Attiri patom" (sea-shore rent.) See note H to Mr. Thomas' report. The amount aggregates Rupees 263-12-0.

60. Four hundred and sixty households have been this year assessed by the Mukris of the chief mosque, on whom the task by custom devolves, with poll-tax amounting to 1,252½ bondi (bondi = 10 lbs. of coir or $22\frac{2}{5}$ candies).

The tax on a male is 20 lbs. and on a female 5 lbs. At this rate it would appear that rather more than 500 men and an equal number of women are assessed, and that about 230 men and 670 women are exempt.

Allowance has to be made for the families of Malikhans, for one married female in each house, for all unmarried adults and for toddy-drawers, none of whom pay poll-tax; and it is possible that the assessment may have been correctly performed. The Amin had taken no steps to check the Mukris' return, and, as I have stated above, the ladies object to inquiries as to whether they are married or single.

61. From an account forwarded by the Amin since my return, it appears that thirty-seven toddy-drawers have been assessed with sugar-tax, but the account contains no information as to the rates of assessment.

The customary rates are as follow:—

If the trees from which the toddy is drawn do not belong to the Rajah, each toddy-drawer pays annually twenty-four adubahs of sugar worth 6 Rupees in Malabar. For a year after marriage, he only pays twelve adubahs.

If the trees belong to the Rajah and are close to the village, the toddy-drawer pays a rent of six adubahs a month for thirty trees in addition to the annual tax of twenty-four adubahs. In other parts of the island, each toddy-drawer may climb as many trees as he can, and then pays twenty-four adubahs a month as rent and forty-five adubahs a year as poll-tax.

Three years ago eighty toddy-drawers were employed in bleeding Pandaram trees on the above terms. At the time of my visit there was only one toddy-drawer holding thirty Pandaram trees near the village at the usual rent of six adubahs a month. Apparently no applications had been made to the Amin for trees.

62. There are now only five large vessels that trade to Bengal and three small ones that trade with Malabar, Galle, and the Maldives. Ali Malikhan is owner of three of the large and

one of the small vessels. Four vessels have sailed to Bengal this season, and the owners will have to pay five candies of rice each, or twenty candies in all.

There are now seven maas boats paying an annual tax of fifty dried fish, equivalent to about Rupees 3 each.

63. There are three vessels at the island which belong to the Rājah. The largest has been lying on the beach for three years for want of repair. Ali Malikhan was mending it when the island was attached. The second has taken two cargoes of cocoanut to Calicut this year. The third is a maas-boat which, though unseaworthy, is let out on the usual terms, *i.e.*, the owner takes 14 per cent. of the catch of fish. According to the Amin's latest report the number of fish thus acquired was 360.

64. The remaining sources of income are the cowry monopoly and the produce of the Rajah's trees, supposed by the islanders to be about nine lakhs in number.

No cowries have been collected by the Amin, because he had neither rice nor salt to give in exchange for them. I could get no reliable information either on the island or from the Rajah after my return as to the quantity of cowries that might be collected, annually, but I think it would average from six to eight candies.

If each of the cocoanut trees yielded one nut in the year to the Rajah he should receive between eight and ten lakhs of nuts.

From Mr. Thomas' report it appears that the number received by the Rajah has varied from one to eleven lakhs. During the last year rather over five lakhs have been sent to Calicut by the Amin, and this may be taken as about the average net yield.

65. Captain Phipps and myself were astonished at the barrenness of the trees. Except in the vicinity of the village, the trees are not climbed even by thieves, as was evidenced by the fact that most of the trees had dead leaves hanging from them, which must have been pulled off to reach the fruit. A very large proportion of the trees bore only three or four nuts, and it is a matter of surprise that the rats should leave any of these. No nuts are collected except those that fall to the ground, and the denseness of the jungle which covers the whole island must prevent a large number from being picked up. If the jungle were cleared and the rats thinned off the available produce might be increased at least tenfold.

That this has not been done is not solely the fault of the Administration. A natural obstacle presents itself in the want of laborers. Half the male population is away from the island for eight months in the year. Of the 350 men who remain on the island from 100 to 150 are engaged in the maas fishery. Of the rest some are old and decrepit, others do not engage in manual labor, and the rest are employed by the Malikhans in toddy-drawing.

The labor of clearing the jungle is not one in which the women will occupy themselves.

66. I have already stated that the Amin has kept no account of the cost of collecting the cocoanuts from the Pandaram land. The following are the rates at which the islanders are remunerated at each of the monthly gatherings :—

(*a*.) Each woman engaged in collecting nuts receives eight nuts a day and 4 per cent. of the number she collects.
(*b*.) Each man who counts the nuts and stores them in the sheds receives twelve cocoanuts.
(*c*.) Three Malumies, who check the counting, receive fifty nuts each.
(*d*.) Two Malikhans who have been Rajah's Agents receive 100 nuts each. One Malikhan receives fifty nuts. This is for general supervision.
(*e*.) Three Nadapals (peons) receive seventy-five nuts each.
(*f*.) Their wives, who are in authority over the women of the island, receive twenty-five nuts each.
(*g*.) Two midwives receive twelve nuts each.
(*h*.) Five men permanently engaged to mind the Pandaram maas boat receive twelve nuts each.

After the nuts have been collected another day is fixed for stripping them of the husks. On this occasion each cooly receives four nuts for himself and two nuts for his stripping instrument (a sharpened stake), and 4 per cent. of the nuts stripped are divided amongst them.

The three Malikhans and three Malumies receive the same number of nuts as on the day of gathering.

The Nadapal who opens the store-rooms and two sailors who are employed on the Pandaram boats receive twenty-four nuts each. Two steersmen receive twelve nuts each, and for taking the cocoanuts to the ship each man receives two nuts.

67. The Amin has not attempted to interfere with the custom of the island in regard to the collection of the Pandaram nuts, and any interference would certainly lead to a disturbance.

The islanders do not regard themselves as paid servants whose services can be dispensed with, or whose wages may be reduced at pleasure, but consider themselves entitled to share with their

absent landlord in the produce of the island to the extent that their immemorial custom sanctions.

I gave the Amin strict orders to keep an account in future of the number of nuts the islanders receive. I expect it will be found to amount to about 20 per cent. of the entire number collected.

68. Annual contributions of nuts and coir are made by the Rajah as follows:—

Nuts.

1. On the 1st day of the month of Ramullan—		
To the Junath Palli (principal mosque)	1,000	cocoanuts.
To one of the Rajah's private mosques	200	"
To two do. (100 each) ..	200	"
To the other fifteen mosques in the island (fifty each)	750	"
To private oil for the lamp of the principal mosque ..	500	"
2. On the occasion of the annual Movilhud (prayer meeting).	2,000	"
3. To the Melacheris for their annual ceremony	100	"
At the Mohorrum	75	"
5. At the feast at end of Ramzan and at a feast in the pilgrimage month (200 each time)	400	"
6. To Movilhud in Rabel Avvel month	160	"
Total ..	5,385	"

Coir.

1. To the Mukri of the Junath Mosque	100	lb.
2. To Mali do. do.	100	"
3. To Kadi do. do.	100	"
4. To each of three persons who wash and lay out the dead.	150	"
5. Do. do. do. (females).	150	"
6. To Dewani (an officer who flogs for adultery and fornication).	50	"
7. To each of the three Nadapals	150	"
8. To the tom-tom beaters	140	"
9. To the blacksmith	100	"
Total..	1,040	" $= 1\frac{6}{7}$ candies.

69. From the foregoing data the Rajah's net income on the island may be roughly estimated as follows:—

Cocoanuts (from Pandaram property)	550,000.
Coir (poll-tax)	22 candies.
Sugar (poll-tax)	900 adubahs (worth about Rupees 225 in Malabar).
Rice (tax on large vessels trading with Bengal)..	20 candies.
Maas-fish (tax on fishing-boats)	350
Cowries	5 candies.
Maas-fish (hire of Rajah's boat at 14 per cent. on fish taken) ..	300
In money as rent (Valia patom Altiri patom, and Toltain) Rs.	900

The price of the cocoanuts, coir, sugar, rice, maas-fish, and cowries depends on the market to which they are taken, as is fully explained in Mr. Thomas' report.

The income from all sources valued in Malabar would be about Rupees 7,000 per annum.

70. With regard to the future management of the island I would at once withdraw the whole Malabar establishment.

If any reforms are to be introduced against the wish of the natives, the present establishment is altogether inadequate to prevent a disturbance, and, if the old system is allowed to continue, the islanders will obey us as willingly as they have hitherto obeyed the Rajah. The money expended in maintaining a lot of idle Malabar peons and a helpless Amin is thrown away.

Ali Malikhan is superior in general knowledge and ability to any foreign Mussulman who would accept the post of Amin even if the pay were raised to Rupees 100 a month, and he has besides great local influence and the language of the island is his mother tongue.

He would, I believe, serve us faithfully, and is the only channel through which Government would be able to carry out such changes as might be desired.

He has a good conversational knowledge of Malayalum, and with the help of the gumastah referred to in paragraph 49 could discharge his duties efficiently.

The objection to his appointment is that the Rajah is deeply in his debt and has mortgaged half the produce of the island to him as security for payment. The following are translations of an agreement made between them and of an I. O. U. which Ali Malikhan alleges to be a separate transaction :—

" Bond executed by Sultan Mussa Ali, Rajah of Cannanore.

" To Elayandra Gandwar Ali Malikhan, the Kariaster of Minicoy Island.

" As we have borrowed of you Rupees 10,000 for the purpose of paying our Pandaram debts, it is hereby agreed that you are to export one-half of the annual collections of the cocoanuts from the Pandaram portion of the island of Minicoy to Bengal in our 'Ana' and 'Hydross' odies, and the other half shall be exported by you, Ali Malikhan, to Bengal in your own vessels and sold at the current price of each year; and the sale-proceeds, after deducting the freight, custom, brokerage, &c., shall be appropriated by you in liquidation of the aforesaid Rupees 10,000, and that this shall continue until the said sum of Rupees 10,000 is fully repaid, until which time you are annually to submit for our approval all the accounts relating to the sale of the said cocoanuts, and if any cocoanuts go bad, or shrivel up, or are wasted on the voyage, you are at liberty to account for the deficiency as the master of my Pandaram vessels does in such cases; and that you shall export as usual all Pandaram produce, excepting cocoanuts, viz., coir, cowries, tortoise-shell, &c., in my Pandaram 'Ana' odi. Dated Magaram 9th, 1048 (20th January 1875)."

" Acknowledgment granted from the Arakel Rajah's Palace.

" To Elayandra Gandwar Ali Malikhan, the Kariaster of Minicoy Island.

" On examining with you the accounts connected with your management of the affairs of the said island from Hejira 1289 (A.D. 1873) to 30th Ramullan 1291 (A.D. 1875) a balance of Rupees 3,104-4-9 is found due to you as per the daily book written this 2nd day of Magaram, and this balance will be carried forward to the future accounts of the said island. Dated Magaram 2nd, 1050 (14th January 1875)."

Ali Malikhan declares that he lent the money most unwillingly and that the Rajah told him it was to pay up the peishcush due to Government. Out of the Rupees 13,104-4-9 he has recouped himself Rupees 5,698-1-2, leaving a balance of Rupees 7,406-3-7 due to him.

Whether Government have a legal right to ignore the mortgage, it is not my place to discuss; but, as Ali Malikhan is the right man for the post of Amin, I would advise that the debt, if the Rajah admits it, should be paid off in order to remove this objection to his appointment.

71. A salary of Rupees 35 to the Amin, of Rupees 15 to the gumastah, and of Rupees 4 to each of the three Nadapals, would, I think, be sufficient.

72. If the island is to be permanently governed from Malabar, some steps ought to be taken to teach some of the islanders Malayalum. The gumastah is absolutely the sole person through whom we can communicate with the islanders in writing.

There are objections to teaching Malayalum, for the islanders carry on little trade with Malabar and therefore have no occasion to speak it, and the literature is of no value.

Hindustani would be more useful to them, but our Malabar officials could not correspond with them in that language.

Many of them would learn English if they had the opportunity, for they work their vessels by English charts, English navigation tables, and English instruments; but I do not see how they are to be taught unless certain of the Malikhans could be prevailed upon to send their sons to Calicut to school.

I fear they would not go to such an expense. Ali Malikhan, who would bear the expense, has no children.

Until we can find competent officials, and can devise some means of communicating freely with the body of the people, I do not advise the introduction of any change in the mode of raising the revenue.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

STATEMENT No. 1.—STATEMENT showing the Receipts on account of the Laccadive Islands from April 1875 to June 1876.

Headings.	Agathi.		Kavarathi.		Androth.		Kalpeni.		Minicoy.		Mainland.		Total.	
	Quantity or Weight.	Value.	Quantity or Weight.	Value.	Quantity or Weight.	Value.	Quantity or Weight.	Value.	Quantity or Weight.	Value.	Quantity or Weight.	Value.	Quantity or Weight.	Value.
	C. M. LB.	RS. A. P.	C. M. LB.	RS. A. P.	C. M. LB.	RS. A. P.	C. M. LB.	RS. A. P.	C. M. LB.	RS. A. P.	C. M. LB.	RS. A. P.	C. M. LB.	RS. A. P.
I. Coir ..	122 0 0	4,675 0 2	214 0 0	8,346 6 5	165 0 0	6,420 6 7	83 6 1	3,281 14 11	6 0 0	233 14 6	..	.. .. ..	590 6 1	22,947 10 7
II. Cocoanuts..	62,000	968 12 0	117,030	1,828 9 6	89,600	1,400 0 0	..	.. .. ..	511,076	8,754 11 1	..	.. .. ..	779,706	12,952 0 7
III. Cowries ..	0 13 13	85 9 6	..	.. .. ..	0 4 17	25 3 1	12 17 8	1,487 7 9	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	13 15 10	1,608 4 4
IV. Tortoise-shell.	0 0 2½	5 0 0	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	0 0 2½	5 0 0
V. Rents ..	..	29 11 3	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	1,092 4 0	..	.. .. ..	..	1,121 15 3
VI. Fines ..	..	51 12 0	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	3 6 0	..	1 5 4	..	.. .. ..	..	56 7 4
VII. Advances adjusted.	..	542 11 9	..	.. .. ..	..	726 5 3	..	784 13 2	..	1,400 13 7	..	200 0 0	..	3,654 11 9
VIII. Sundry ..	..	88 2 8	..	.. .. ..	..	1,572 0 0	..	.. .. ..	..	294 10 10	..	39 13 2	..	1,994 10 8
Total ..	..	6,446 11 4	..	10,174 15 11	..	10,143 14 11	..	5,557 9 10	..	11,777 11 4	..	239 13 2	..	44,340 12 6

				RS. A. P.
The outstanding advance against Agathi is	561 0 4	— 542 11 9	=	18 4 7
,, ,, ,, ,, Kavarathi is	.. .. ..	—		.. .. ..
,, ,, ,, ,, Androth is	750 0 0	— 726 5 3	=	23 10 9
,, ,, ,, ,, Kalpeni is	786 9 2	— 784 13 2	=	1 12 0
,, ,, ,, ,, Minicoy is	2,182 9 4	—1,400 13 7	=	781 11 9
,, ,, ,, ,, the Mainland is	200 0 0	— 200 0 0		.. .. ..
			Total ..	825 7 1

W. LOGAN,
Collector.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

Statement No. 2.—Statement showing the charges on account of the Laccadive Islands from April 1875 to June 1876.

Headings.	Agathi.		Kavarathi.		Androth.		Kalpeni.		Minicoy.		Mainland.		Total.	
	Quantity or Weight.	Value.	Quantity or Weight.	Value.	Quantity or Weight.	Value.	Quantity or Weight.	Value.	Quantity or Weight.	Value.	Quantity or Weight.	Value.	Quantity or Weight.	Value.
	Cds. Mds. lbs.	RS. A. P.	Cds. Mds. lbs.	RS. A. P.	Cds. Mds. lbs.	RS. A. P.	Cds. Mds. lbs.	RS. A. P.	Cds. Mds. lbs.	RS. A. P.	Cds. Mds. lbs.	RS. A. P.	Cds. Mds. lbs.	RS. A. P.
I. Coir	244 4 10	6,955 5 4	428 7 14	9,109 9 7	330 5 5	9,473 9 11	144 2 2	3,708 12 9	13 2 5	152 6 7	...	... ...	1,160 1 8	29,399 12 2
II. Cocoanuts	62,000	93 0 0	1,17,030	175 8 8	89,600	134 6 5	...	... ...	5 11,076	262 8 0	...	... ...	7,79,706	665 7 1
III. Cowries	13 13	49 4 0	...	...	0 4 17	16 6 0	12 17 8	921 15 0	...	... ...	...	... ...	13 15 10	987 9 0
IV. Tortoise shell	8 Pollams	8 0 0	...	...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	8 Pollams.	8 0 0
V. Freight, ship and pilot charges debitable to each island.	...	... ...	...	...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	394 9 1	...	... ...	...	394 9 1
VI. Sea Custom-house charges.	...	... ...	...	...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	330 5 0	...	330 5 0
VII. Pay of Establishment.	...	410 9 9	...	...	...	726 5 3	...	769 3 2	...	1,284 13 10	...	405 3 7	...	3,596 3 7
VIII. Establishment, Miscellaneous charges. (a) Stationery.	...	... ...	...	...	...	1 15 6	...	1 8 0	...	1 5 0	...	7 14 2	...	12 10 8
(b) Travelling charges.	...	74 2 0	...	...	...	... ...	...	14 2 0	...	34 1 9	...	... ...	...	122 5 9
(c) Sundries.	...	... ...	...	...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...
IX. Advances recoverable.	...	561 0 4	...	...	...	750 0 0	...	786 9 2	...	2,182 9 4	...	200 0 0	...	4,480 2 10
X. Sundry	...	... ...	...	...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	456 10 7	...	116 11 10	...	573 6 5
Total ...	...	8,151 5 5	...	9,285 2 3	...	11,102 11 1	...	6,202 2 1	...	4,769 0 2	...	1,060 2 7	...	40,570 7 7

	RS.	A.	P.
Total Receipts ...	44,340	12	6
" Charges ...	40,570	7	7
Net Balance ...	3,770	4	11

ENCLOSURE No. 4.

Statement No. 3.—Statement showing the Quantities and Value of the principal Articles imported into the District of Malabar and South Canara from the Laccadive Islands during the Fasli Years from 1275 to 1284.

Year.		Cocoanut Tree Produce.											Cowries.		Tortoise Shell.		Total value of Cowries and Tortoise Shell.	Grand Total value of all Produce.
		Coir Yarn.		Cocoanuts.		Copra.		Jaggery.		Vendiah.		Total value of all Cocoanut produce.						
		Quantity in Cwts.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Quantity in Cwts.	Value.	Quantity in Cwts.	Value.	Bundles in Malabar and Cwts. in South Canara.	Value.		Quantity in cwts.	Value.	Quantity in lbs.	Value.		
								AGATHI.										
1275 (1865-66)...	Malabar Ports ...	1,673	15,038	1,350	34	998	7,980	963	3,369	1,036	473	26,894	27	212	9	63	275	27,169
	South Canara Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1276 (1866-67)...	Malabar Ports ...	1,228	11,139	...	...	433	3,468	918	3,207	2,470	1,205	19,019	32	544	...	...	544	19,563
	South Canara Ports	75	675	...	...	10	80	25	100	...	...	855	...	...	14	28	28	883
1277 (1867-68)...	Malabar Ports ...	1,219	10,927	3,000	90	489	4,663	1,204	6,020	3,185	1,467	23,167	7	116	3	18	134	23,301
	South Canara Ports	212	1,912	450	13	35	332	102	450	7	53	2,760	3	12	24	98	110	2,870
1278 (1868-69)...	Malabar Ports ...	1,791	16,153	65,310	1,959	1,040	9,384	792	4,582	2,650	900	32,978	9	144	4	24	168	33,146
	South Canara Ports	160	1,440	11,200	336	45	428	25	55	3	14	2,273	...	...	...	...	...	2,273
1279 (1869-70)...	Malabar Ports ...	1,881	16,932	1,23,408	3,702	552	5,434	854	4,922	1,955	1,000	31,990	10	155	5	30	185	32,175
	South Canara Ports	347	3,027	...	...	87	831	171	615	...	...	4,473	...	...	...	...	...	4,473
1280 (1870-71)...	Malabar Ports ...	595	5,950	300	9	294	2,790	521	2,632	1,850	871	12,252	9	140	11	66	206	12,458
	South Canara Ports	631	6,048	...	...	406	3,857	887	1,629	9	32	11,566	...	...	...	...	...	11,566
1281 (1871-72)...	Malabar Ports ...	399	3,990	95,135	2,854	862	8,190	540	2,715	2,581	1,165	18,914	9	145	...	...	145	19,059
	South Canara Ports	890	8,000	24,940	748	190	1,805	265	689	6	35	11,277	...	...	...	...	...	11,277
1282 (1872-73)...	Malabar Ports ...	1,178	11,783	1,68,470	5,054	638	6,061	426	2,126	2,525	1,145	26,169	1	15	22	132	147	26,316
	South Canara Ports	821	7,389	...	...	247	2,351	445	1,016	22	89	10,845	2	8	14	84	92	10,937
1283 (1873-74)...	Malabar Ports ...	747	7,468	3,000	90	457	4,344	458	2,246	2,162	950	15,098	1¼	20	23	138	158	15,256
	South Canara Ports	687	5,537	...	...	167	1,587	350	965	11	33	8,122	¼	1	4	24	25	8,147
1284 (1874-75)...	Malabar Ports ...	514	3,870	23,663	355	692	6,380	204	1,085	2,040	850	12,540	4	63	10	30	93	12,633
	South Canara Ports	626	6,265	57,600	1,728	272	2,584	111	510	13	26	11,113	1½	6	6	36	42	11,155
	Total ...	15,674	1,43,543	5,77,826	16,972	7,914	72,549	9,261	38,933	Mal. 22,454 S. C.—71	10,308	2,82,305	116	1,581	149	771	2,352	2,84,657
	Average ...	15,67·4	14,354·3	57,782·6	1697·2	791·4	7,254·9	926·1	3,893·3	Mal. 2245·4 S. C—7·1	1,030·8	28,230·5	11·6	158·1	14·9	77·1	235·2	28,465·7
1285 (1875-76).	Malabar Ports	1,222	8,857	73,350	1,066	936	7,652	406	1,649	2,315	601	19,825	3	52	...	...	52	19,877

Statement No. 3.—Statemens showing the Quantities and Value of the principal Articles imported into the District of Malabar and South Canara from the Laccadive Islands during the Fasli Years from 1275 to 1284—(*Continued*).

Year.		Cocoanut Tree Produce. Coir Yarn. Quantity in Cwts.	Coir Yarn. Value.	Cocoanuts. Number.	Cocoanuts. Value.	Copra. Quantity in Cwts.	Copra. Value.	Jaggery. Quantity in Cwts.	Jaggery. Value.	Vendiah. Bundles in Malabar and Cwts. in South Canara.	Vendiah. Value.	Total values of all Cocoanut produce.	Cowries. Quantity in Cwts.	Cowries. Value.	Tortoise Shell. Quantity in lbs.	Tortoise Shell. Value.	Total value of Cowries and Tortoise Shell.	Grand Total value of all Produce.
								KAVARATHI.										
1275 (1865-66).	Malabar Ports ...	1,852	16,672	2,59,750	6,494	918	7,348	2,783	9,738	72	56	40,308	7	35	...	...	35	40,343
	South Canara Ports.	30	270	27,230	631	29	232	47	234	¾	4	1,371	...	...	...	...	...	1,371
1276 (1866-67).	Malabar Ports ...	1,866	16,793	1,25,220	3,138	609	4,866	2,852	9,991	243	122	34,910	...	...	15	105	105	35,015
	South Canara Ports.	250	2,250	78,900	239	156	1,250	41	169	1⅛	7	3,915	...	...	...	...	...	3,915
1277 (1867-68).	Malabar Ports ...	2,095	19,017	3,71,415	10,842	445	4,223	2,990	15,196	120	60	49,338	...	...	...	...	...	49,338
	South Canara Ports.	...	...	43,658	1,310	...	...	4	18	6	42	1,370	...	...	...	...	...	1,370
1278 (1868-69).	Malabar Ports ...	2,089	19,403	8,49,150	25,574	384	3,588	3,308	19,097	...	...	67,662	...	...	...	...	...	67,662
	South Canara Ports.	565	5,085	1,40,455	4,220	191	1,814	216	607	6⅛	40	11,766	...	...	...	...	...	11,766
1279 (1869-70).	Malabar Ports ...	847	7,984	3,03,940	8,950	194	1,739	1,081	5,641	217	119	24,433	...	...	...	...	...	24,433
	South Canara Ports.	922	7,793	1,85,655	5,570	83	793	989	2,529	20	55	16,740	...	..	55	302	302	17,042
1280 (1870-71).	Malabar Ports ...	1,844	18,434	4,61,013	13,832	644	6,016	4,437	22,443	430	191	60,916	1	16	...	...	16	60,932
	South Canara Ports.	...	...	90,300	2,709	45	427	78	261	3	9	3,406	...	...	...	...	...	3,406
1281 (1871-72).	Malabar Ports ...	1,786	17,865	10,61,685	31,850	456	4,355	3,150	16,036	1,480	748	70,854	22	360	12	72	432	71,286
	South Canara Ports.	580	5,220	1,34,750	4,042	75	713	150	292	6	16	10,283	...	...	...	...	...	10,283
1282 (1872-73).	Malabar Ports ...	1,824	18,242	8,35,398	25,062	404	3,739	1,676	8,886	564	402	56,331	...	...	...	...	...	56,331
	South Canara Ports.	835	7,515	69,200	2,076	138	1,306	581	2,234	8	88	13,219	...	...	...	...	...	13,219
1283 (1873-74).	Malabar Ports ...	1,346	13,460	3,45,010	10,350	123	1,190	1,886	9,460	605	400	34,860	...	...	20	120	120	34,980
	South Canara Ports.	860	8,350	1,71,000	5,130	70	665	874	2,746	4	24	16,915	...	...	84	504	504	17,419
1284 (1874-75).	Malabar Ports ...	1,295	8,764	6,13,947	8,833	508	4,564	1,095	5,397	650	522	28,080	...	...	...	...	...	28,080
	South Canara Ports.	1,107	10,075	1,23,975	3,719	626	5,951	813	2,365	5	29	22,139	...	...	...	...	...	22,139
	Total ...	21,993	2,03,192	62,91,651	1,74,571	6,098	54,779	29,051	1,33,340	Mal 4,381 S. C. 60	2,934	5,68,816	30	411	186	1,103	1,514	5,70,330
	Average ...	2,199·3	20,319·2	629,165·1	17,457·1	609·8	5,477·9	2,905·1	13,334	Mal 438·1 S. C. 6	293·4	56,881·6	3	41·1	18·6	110·3	151·4	57,033
1285 (1875-76)	Malabar Ports ...	2,127	14,596	6,66,270	9,292	963	8,216	1,501	6,508	140	193	38,805	...	...	...	...	...	38,805

Statement No. 3.—Statement showing the Quantities and Value of the principal Articles imported into the District of Malabar and South Canara from the Laccadive Islands during the Fasli Years from 1275 to 1284—(*Continued*).

Year.		Cocoanut Tree Produce.											Cowries.		Tortoise Shell.		Total Value of Cowries and Tortoise Shell.	Grand Total Value of all Produce.
		Coir Yarn.		Cocoanut.		Copra.		Jaggery.		Vendiah.		Total Value of all Cocoanut produce.						
		Quantity in Cwt.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Quantity in Cwt.	Value.	Quantity in Cwt.	Value.	Bundles in Malabar and Cwts. in South Canara.	Value.		Quantity in Cwts.	Value.	Quantity in Lbs.	Value.		
									ANDROTH.									
1275 (1865-66).	Malabar Ports ...	869	7,690	210,899	5,272	277	2,214	1,904	6,658	...	...	21,834	3	37	...	...	37	21,871
	South Canara Ports.	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	177	...	...	177	...	...	...	...	...	177
1276 (1866-67).	Malabar Ports ...	1,396	11,637	296,960	7,850	273	2,616	1,754	7,212	...	...	29,315	4	48	...	...	48	29,363
	South Canara Ports.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1277 (1867-68).	Malabar Ports ...	1,929	17,489	446,700	13,401	165	1,592	2,127	9,886	...	...	42,368	2	28	...	...	28	42,396
	South Canara Ports.	...	...	33,500	1,005	10	95	3	10	...	...	1,110	...	...	...	...	...	1,110
1278 (1868-69).	Malabar Ports ...	2,584	23,397	622,630	18,672	247	2,352	2,192	12,544	...	...	56,965	13	225	...	...	225	57,190
	South Canara Ports.	...	...	30	1	...	...	1	5	5	18	24	...	...	...	...	...	24
1279 (1869-70).	Malabar Ports ...	1,904	17,357	356,750	10,703	158	1,505	1,621	8,810	32	22	38,397	...	...	...	...	...	38,397
	South Canara Ports.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1280 (1870-71).	Malabar Ports ...	2,147	21,477	601,710	18,051	271	2,580	2,624	13,538	22	33	55,679	15	253	...	...	253	55,932
	South Canara Ports.	..	...	36,453	1,094	5	48	1	4	...	...	1,146	...	...	...	...	...	1,146
1281 (1871-72).	Malabar Ports ...	1,771	17,715	422,760	12,680	191	1,816	1,128	5,637	..	...	37,848	...	...	...	...	...	37,848
	South Canara Ports.	150	1,350	56,000	1,680	...	...	80	300	...	...	3,330	...	...	...	...	...	3,330
1282 (1872-73).	Malabar Ports ...	1,292	12,915	602,859	18,086	189	1,861	1,062	5,485	40	15	38,362	1	14	...	...	14	38,376
	South Canara Ports.	225	2,025	54,000	1,620	12	114	4	10	½	8	3,777	...	...	...	...	...	3,777
1283 (1873-74).	Malabar Ports ...	1,495	14,950	571,077	17,132	280	2,665	1,097	5,493	...	...	40,240	...	...	...	...	...	40,240
	South Canara Ports.	185	1,850	142,500	4,275	45	428	34	139	...	...	6,692	...	...	...	...	...	6,692
1284 (1874-75).	Malabar Ports ...	2,090	15,756	805,440	10,671	581	4,783	483	2,631	...	...	33,841	2	23	...	...	23	33,864
	South Canara Ports.	472	4,645	105,500	3,165	220	2,090	126	356	...	...	10,256	...	...	...	...	...	10,256
	Total ...	18,509	1,70,253	5,365,768	1,45,358	2,924	26,759	16,343	78,895	Mal. 94 S. C. 5½	96	4,21,361	40	628	...	...	628	4,21,989
	Average ...	1,850·9	17,025·3	536,576·8	14,535·8	292·4	2,675·9	1,634·3	7889·5	Mal. 9·4 S. C. ·55	9·6	42,136·1	4	62·8	...	...	62·8	42,198·9
1285 (1875-76).	Malabar Ports ...	1,653	13,176	765,560	9,929	806	6,940	840	4,158	..	...	34,203	1	18	...	...	18	34,221

Statement No. 3.—Statement showing the Quantities and Value of the Principal Articles Imported into the District of Malabar and South Canara from the Laccadive Islands during the Fasli Years from 1275 to 1284—(*Continued*).

Year.		Cocoanut Tree Produce. Coir Yarn. Quantity in Cwts.	Coir Yarn. Value.	Cocoanuts. Number.	Cocoanuts. Value.	Copra. Quantity in Cwts.	Copra. Value.	Jaggery. Quantity in Cwts.	Jaggery. Value.	Vendiah. Bundles in Malabar, Cwts. in South Canara.	Vendiah. Value.	Total Value of all Cocoanut produce.	Cowries. Quantity in Cwts.	Cowries. Value.	Tortoise Shell. Quantity in Lbs.	Tortoise Shell. Value.	Total Value of Cowries and Tortoise Shell.	Grand Total Value of all Produce.
								KALPENI.										
1275 (1865-66).	Malabar Ports ...	350	3,154	25,500	638	105	838	342	1,203	1	1	5,834	80	956	...	...	956	6,790
	South Canara Ports.	...	...	300	8	2	16	¾	2	⅛	1	27	...	...	...	...	...	27
1276 (1866-67).	Malabar Ports ...	725	6,527	74,096	1,860	53	468	324	1,136	...	...	9,991	94	1,123	5	35	1,158	11,149
	South Canara Ports.	...	...	12,900	323	20	160	46	93	...	...	576	1	9	...	...	9	585
1277 (1867-68).	Malabar Ports ...	462	4,384	334,500	10,035	26	250	658	3,288	...	...	17,957	28	209	2	12	221	18,178
	South Canara Ports.	...	...	2,400	69	51	481	¼	1	...	...	551	...	...	...	...	...	551
1278 (1868-69).	Malabar Ports ...	926	8,728	483,300	14,499	73	697	552	3,239	...	...	27,163	50	261	...	...	261	27,424
	South Canara Ports.	...	...	6,225	187	10	100	6⅛	16	1¼	7	310	...	...	...	...	...	310
1279 (1869-70).	Malabar Ports ...	698	6,522	264,500	7,927	50	475	427	2,302	...	...	17,226	20	144	...	...	144	17,370
	South Canara Ports.	...	...	2,450	73	...	...	1	4	⅞	5	82	...	...	...	...	...	82
1280 (1870-71).	Malabar Ports ...	1,087	10,876	355,092	10,653	191	1,812	699	3,497	...	...	26,838	58	795	...	...	795	27,633
	South Canara Ports.	70	630	35,300	1,059	15	142	16	66	...	...	1,897	¾	3	...	...	3	1,900
1281 (1871-72).	Malabar Ports ...	410	4,100	529,700	15,895	77	733	724	3,658	...	...	24,386	6	108	...	...	108	24,494
	South Canara Ports.	52	468	23,500	705	35	335	...	...	...	...	1,508	½	2	...	...	2	1,510
1282 (1872-73).	Malabar Ports ...	823	8,230	339,600	10,188	40	383	320	1,751	...	...	20,552	69	1,060	...	...	1,060	21,612
	South Canara Ports.	190	1,710	42,250	1,267	18	176	20	100	...	...	3,253	12	12	...	...	12	3,265
1283 (1873-74).	Malabar Ports ...	347	3,473	156,290	4,689	2	20	299	1,495	...	...	9,677	32	509	...	...	509	10,186
	South Canara Ports.	120	1,090	48,700	1,461	...	...	17	72	...	...	2,623	2	9	...	...	9	2,632
1284 (1874-75).	Malabar Ports ...	730	4,865	300,885	3,831	127	835	193	1,147	...	...	10,678	73	778	...	...	778	11,456
	South Canara Ports.	192	1,925	68,500	2,055	...	...	⅛	1	...	...	3,981	...	...	...	...	...	3,981
Total ...		7,182	66,682	3105,988	87,422	895	7,921	4,645¼	23,071	Mal. 1 S. C. 2¼	14	1,85,110	526¼	5,978	7	47	6,025	1,91,135
Average ...		718·2	6,668·2	31,0598·8	8,742·2	89·5	792·1	464·525	2,307·1	Mal. ·1 S.C. ·225	1·4	18,511	52·625	597·8	·7	4·7	602·5	19,113·5
1285 (1875-76)	Malabar Ports ...	732	5,211	3,33,650	4,497	107	9,000	351	1,576	...	...	12,184	64	866	...	...	866	13,050

Statement No. 3.—Statement showing the Quantities and Value of the Principal Articles Imported into the District of Malabar and South Canara from the Laccadive Islands during the Fasli Years from 1275 to 1284—(*Continued*).

Year.		Cocoanut Tree Produce.											Cowries.		TortoiseShell.		Total Value of Cowries and Tortoise Shell.	Grand Total Value of all Produce.
		Coir Yarn.		Cocoanuts.		Copra.		Jaggery.		Vendiah.		Total Value of all Cocoanut produce.						
		Quantity in Cwts.	Value.	Number	Value.	Quantity in Cwts.	Value.	Quantity in Cwts.	Value.	Bundles in Malabar Cwts. in South Canara.	Value.		Quantity in Cwts.	Value.	Quantity in Lbs.	Value.		
		MANAKAI.																
1275 (1865-66).	Malabar Ports ...	1½	14	140,446	3,511	20	159	93	328	...	...	4,012	...	...	...	...	...	4,012
	South Canara Ports.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1276 (1866-67).	Malabar Ports ...	...	...	33,230	831	1½	4	103	407	...	...	1,242	27	327	...	...	327	1,569
	South Canara Ports.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1277 (1867-68).	Malabar Ports ...	...	...	2,500	75	...	...	106	436	17	8	519	...	...	...	...	...	519
	South Canara Ports.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1278 (1868-69).	Malabar Ports ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	893	...	...	893	...	...	...	...	...	893
	South Canara Ports.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1279 (1869-70).	Malabar Ports ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	942	...	...	942	...	...	...	...	...	942
	South Canara Ports.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1280 (1870-71).	Malabar Ports ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	246	...	...	246	...	...	...	...	...	246
	South Canara Ports.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1281 (1871-72).	Malabar Ports ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Canara Ports.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1282 (1872-73).	Malabar Ports ...	...	...	24,900	749	...	...	89	615	...	...	1,364	...	...	...	...	...	1,364
	South Canara Ports.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1283 (1873-74).	Malabar Ports ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	638	...	...	638	...	...	...	...	...	638
	South Canara Ports.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1284 (1874-75).	Malabar Ports ...	...	...	33,000	300	...	...	260	2,025	...	...	2,325	...	...	...	...	...	2,325
	South Canara Ports.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1½	14	234,076	5,466	21½	163	1,044	6,530	17	8	12,181	27	327	..	...	327	12,508
	Average ...	·15	1·4	23,407·6	546·6	2·15	16·3	104·4	653	1·7	8	1218·1	2·7	32·7	...	...	32·7	1250·8
1285 (1875-76).	Malabar Ports ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Abstract Averages, Faslis 1275 *to* 1284 (*ten Years*) *for the four Northern Islands.*

Cocoanut Produce—

				(Canara price per Cwt.)
	Cwts.	RS. A. P.		RS.
Coir yarn—				
Agathi	1,567·4			
Kavarathi	2,199·3			
Androth	1,850·9			
Kalpeni	718·2			
	6,335·8	@ 9-14-2		= 62,631
	No.			
Cocoanuts—				
Agathi	57,782			
Kavarathi	629,165			
Androth	536,576			
Kalpeni	310,598			
	1,534,121	@ 15-0-0	per 1,000	= 23,011
	Cwts.			
Copra—				
Agathi	791·4			
Kavarathi	609·8			
Androth	292·4			
Kalpeni	89·5			
	1,783·1	@ 9-1-4	per cwt.	= 16,200
	Cwts.			
Jaggery—				
Agathi	926·1			
Kavarathi	2,905·1			
Androth	1,634·3			
Kalpeni	464·5			
	5,930·0	@ 4-10-0	per cwt.	= 27,423
	Malabar Bundles.			
Vendiah—				
Agathi	2,245·4			
Kavarathi	438·1			
Androth	9·4			
Kalpeni	·1			
	2,693·0	@ 0-7-7	per bundle	= 1,271
	South Canara Cwts.			
Agathi	7·1			
Kavarathi	6·0			
Androth	·5			
Kalpeni	·2			
	13·8	@ 4-13-0	per cwt.	= 63
Total value of cocoanut produce				130,599
	Cwts.			
Cowries—				
Agathi	11·6			
Kavarathi	3·0			
Androth	4·0			
Kalpeni	52·6			
	71·2	@ 12-1-7	per cwt.	= 859

	Lb. Cwts.			(Canara price per Cwt.) RS. A. P.		RS.
Tortoise-shell—						
Agathi	14·9					
Kavarathi	18·6					
Androth	0·0					
Kalpeni	·7					
	34·2	@	5-10-4	per lb.	=	192
				Grand Total, value of all produce ..		1,31,650

Figures for Fasli 1285 (*Malabar Ports*).

——	Coir.	Cocoanuts.	Copra.	Jaggery.	Vendiah.
	Cwts.	No.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Bundles.
Agathi	1,222	73,350	936	406	2,315
Kavarathi	2,127	666,270	963	1,501	140
Androth	1,653	765,560	806	840	..
Kalpeni	732	333,650	107	351	..
Total ..	5,734	1,838,830	2,812	3,098	2,455

In the foregoing letter Mr. Logan, in submitting the report on the administration of the Laccadive Islands* under sequestration, which was called for in G.O., Political Department, dated 18th May 1876, No. 281, requests that some further time may be allowed to elapse before he is required to make his *final* proposals for the improvement of the fiscal and judicial administration of the islands. The Collector points out that they must necessarily remain under sequestration for some years, and that it will be to the advantage of all concerned to take deliberate action in the matter in lieu of submitting proposals at an early period for changes in the existing system which subsequent experience would probably show to require modification. As under the Collector's management the interests of the islanders will be duly cared for, and seeing that, as is evidenced by Mr. Winterbotham's interesting report, they possess a wonderful aptitude for self-government, under which there is an almost entire absence of grave crime, the Board support the Collector's request. The necessity for proceeding deliberately is enhanced by the fact that the Government only hold the islands in trust for the actual proprietor, and as one of the conditions of their subsequent restoration to him is to be an engagement on his part to maintain the agency, and the system introduced by the British Government, it is indispensable that any modification of the existing state of things which it may be found expedient to make should not be of a nature to in any way impede his fulfilment of such engagement. Mr. Logan, therefore, in the report now submitted confines himself to a review of the financial results of the administration of the past fasli, commenting on various points which have come to notice, and offering suggestions as to the future policy to be adopted.

*1. Agathi. 2. Kavarathi. 3. Androth. 4. Kalpeni. 5. Minicoy.

2. The principal items of the island revenue are—

(1.) The monopoly of coir yarn.
(2.) The produce of the Rajah's cocoanut plantations.
(3.) The monopoly of cowries.

And taking credit for the value of coir yarn purchased and paid for during the year under report, but the sale of which, for reasons stated, was postponed to the current fasli, the year ending 30th June closed with a net balance of income over expenditure of Rupees 28,627-6-5. This represents actual collections, and the outstanding balances amounted to only Rupees 825-7-1. It should be noted, however, that Rupees 1,572 included in the above receipts represent the value of rice and salt supplied to the Androth islanders in the monsoon of 1871. Mr. Logan has not noticed the recommendation at paragraph 30 of Mr. Winterbotham's report that the tax on palms growing within forty Kols of sea should be foregone. The impost is levied in two islands only and brings in but Rupees 200; as it is of comparatively recent origin and very unpopular, the Board think that its collection might be discontinued.

3. In paragraph 8 Mr. Logan submits his views in regard to the coir monopoly which forms the principal source of revenue in the four Northern islands, and adheres to the view expressed by him in former reports that it should be superseded by some other system. His grounds for advocating the abolition of the monopoly appear to the Board to be sound. He explains that the islanders' wish that it should continue was based on the mistaken anticipation that the whole of the Rajah's private lands would be made over to them free of rent as was done in Ameni and the Canara Islands. In substitution for the monopoly it is proposed to levy, so far as the four Northern islands are concerned, an export duty of about 8 per cent. on the gross cocoanut produce, the value of which on careful calculation has shown to be about Rupees 1,30,599. This would bring in a revenue of Rupees 10,500, and taking the population at 7000 the incidence of the tax would be about Rupees 1-8-0 per head. Mr. Logan, when he first proposed this, suggested the levy of the duty in kind, but for reasons stated, in which the Board concur, he is now of opinion that it should be collected in money on the mainland. There would, of course, be a difficulty in collecting it on shipment and there must therefore be some restriction as to the port of landing, as some of the vessels from the neighbouring island of Minicoy, where the monopoly does not obtain, trade with Bengal, and, if the Northern islanders are put on the same footing, they will, of course, be free to take their produce wheresoever they please. To meet this difficulty the Collector has suggested in his letter of the 29th December last on the Bill for amending the Sea Customs Law that power should be taken to prohibit exportation from certain specified places of any particular class of goods except to certain, specified ports. If this suggestion is adopted in the revision of the law, the Board would recommend that Mr. Logan be authorized to introduce the system as a tentative measure, but it is improbable that the enactment will be passed in time to admit of the charge being made from the commencement of Fasli 1287, as proposed.

4. In Minicoy the revenue, which is estimated at Rupees 7,000, is derived from the following sources:—

Cocoanuts from the Rajah's private lands.
Coir poll-tax, sugar poll-tax (cocoa palm jaggery).
Tax on vessels trading with Bengal.
Tax on fishing-boats, money (cowries) rents for lands belonging to the Rajah.

There are no monopolies, and it is not proposed to make any alteration at present in the existing fiscal arrangements.

5. It is clearly shown that the Amins deputed from the mainland have either abused the powers entrusted to them, or have shown themselves hopelessly incompetent, and the Collector and Mr. Winterbothom both recommend their recall and the appointment of the most eligible man in each island to the post of Amin with a gumastah to keep accounts, &c. The Board approve of this arrangement, which should be carried out without delay. One of the great obstacles to administration is the inability of the islanders to read or write the Malayalum character, and Mr. Logan's proposal to send a schoolmaster to each island commends itself to the Board.

6. The Rajah having declined to accept the Malikhana ordered to be paid to him by the Government of India, the Board recommend that the amount should be credited

towards the arrears of peishcush as proposed by the Collector, and they also recommend that the latter be authorized to pay off the debt of Rupees 7,406-3-7 admitted by the Rajah to be due to Ali Malikhan.

7. The Board are entirely of opinion that the islands should be annually visited by a Covenanted Officer, and, if the Government take the same view, it is clear that a commodious sea-worthy boat must be kept at the Collector's disposal for the purpose. The season during which the islands can be visited with safety is limited, and to depend on a chance vessel being available at the exact time it is required involves the risk of the trip having to be given up altogether or being made too hurriedly to admit of much good resulting from it. The Board, therefore, support the Collector's request to have a boat built for the purpose and await the detailed proposals promised. They fear that, unless a vessel can be immediately made available, the islands cannot be visited this year, as in all probability the south-west monsoon will set in early.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Sub-Secretary.

Transferred to the Political Department.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
3rd April 1877.

(Signed) H. B. GRIGG,
Acting Under Secy. to Govt., R.D.

No. 2. ORDER THEREON, 2nd July 1877, No. 416.

His Grace the Governor in Council concurs in the opinion that further experience should be gained before the submission of final proposals for the introduction of any fiscal or judicial arrangements, which it will be obligatory on the Rajah to retain in force after the islands have been restored to him. As the law now stands the Collector's proposal to charge an export duty, payable in cash and on the mainland, cannot be given effect to. The fiscal system prevailing in Minicoy should receive careful consideration when determining on proposals with regard to the four Northern islands.

2. The Government are disposed to agree with the Collector in considering that there is at present no necessity for introducing into the islands the criminal law in force on the mainland, and the same remark holds good with reference to civil law also. Experience seems to point most clearly to the advisability of abandoning the present system of deputing Amins from the mainland, and to the propriety of conducting the administration in future by means of the islanders themselves, as far as this can possibly be done. The instructions and remarks of the Board of Revenue in this respect are fully approved, and, in the event of the Rajah having no objection to such a course, the Collector is authorized to pay off the debt of Rupees 7,406-3-7 admitted by the Rajah to be due by him to Ali Malikhan, whom it is proposed to appoint Amin of Minicoy.

3. There is no doubt that the islands should be visited annually by a Covenanted Officer; but the purchase and maintenance of a boat for one trip a year would be expensive. The Collector will report what difficulty there would be in hiring a boat as occasion requires.

4. In conclusion, the Government desire to thank Mr. Winterbotham for the able and interesting report, in which he has embodied the result of his careful inspection of the islands.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

Nos. 3 and 4.— *Vide* Proceedings separately sent.

Pudukota.

Read the following paper :—

No. 5. *From H. SEWELL, Esq., Political Agent of Pudukóta, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Trichinopoly, 22nd June 1877, No. 162.*

In paragraph 5 of the Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, recorded in G.O., dated 27th November last, No. 764, the removal of the nephew to His Excellency the Raja of Pudukóta and Heir apparent to Combaconum for prosecuting his studies in the College there, was ordered.

2. I saw Mr. Porter, the then Principal, at the Combaconum College some time in 1876, and he said that it would be extremely difficult to exercise any special supervision over the boy at Combaconum, and altogether he did not consider the college a suitable place for his training. This I have brought to the notice of Government in my letter, No. 149, of 7th October 1876.

3. The other day Mr. Bradshaw, the Acting Inspector of Schools, at my request examined the boy and suggested to me his removal to Madras to study at the Presidency College. It is of course of the greatest importance that he should be removed as soon as possible from Pudukóta; the only doubt I feel is whether Government would wish such an arrangement to be made pending their decision on the adoption question, reported on in my letter of 2nd February 1877, No. 26, as that decision might influence the future position of the Raja's nephew. I have therefore the honor to request instructions on the point.

No. 6. ORDER THEREON, 4th July 1877, No. 421.

The Raja of Pudukóta, it is observed, had an only brother, "Tirumal Tondiman," who died in 1871, leaving two sons—the elder then $7\frac{1}{2}$—the younger $1\frac{1}{2}$ years old.

G.O., 12th January 1872.

2. The deceased had for his appanage a jaghire, worth then 55,000 Rupees a-year. He was greatly in debt, but the Government ruled that the creditors could not touch the landed property. The revenue is now nearly 90,000 a-year; so that "there are ample funds for the education of the boys."

G.O., 11th Feb. 1875, paras. 34 and 35, Report.

3. The first project, said to be favored by the family, was a Lutheran Missionary for the elder. This plan was shortly abandoned for the Combaconum College; the boy to remain at home till fit for such teaching. Ultimately Mr. Porter, the Principal of that College, warned the Government that no proper supervision could be held over the boy at Combaconum, which is a notoriously dissipated town; so it was resolved to place him under the general tutor it was *then* in contemplation to provide for Government Wards at Madras.

Proceedings, 18th May 1875.
" 12th July "
" 11th Aug. "
" 12th Oct. 1876.

4. The Secretary of State, not having heard of Mr. Porter's objections, has lately pressed the adoption of the Combaconum plan. Meanwhile the Political Agent suggests the Presidency College, Madras;—which the Governor in Council deems an appropriate proposal. The Political Agent will make all subsidiary arrangements, reporting the same in due course. No time should be lost.

Procs., 27th Nov. 1876, para. 5 of Despatch.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

Pudukottai.

Read the following paper:—

No. 7. *From H. SEWELL, Esq., Political Agent for Pudukottai, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Trichinopoly, 28th June* 1877, *No.* 165.

I have the honor to submit the report promised in the concluding paragraph of my letter, dated 28th February 1877, No. 51.

2. I went over to Pudukottai on the 11th instant from Trichinopoly direct and returned *viâ* Tanjore, so that I passed through a considerable extent of the country. There had been rain in general throughout the territory and a heavy downfall in the western portion where the tanks and wells received a good supply of water. There is therefore no scarcity of water, and in the parts where there had been heavy rain people have commenced agricultural operations. Some small amount of relief work, however, is still required in the drier parts, and I have just arranged to commence the repair of the Tanjore road, which is the most important line of communication, as all supplies of grain, &c., come from that quarter.

3. The distress in Pudukottai town is not so severe as was anticipated, and the little now felt is being relieved by the conjee-houses and other relief measures opened in the town and taluqs.

No. 8. ORDER THEREON, 5th July 1877, No. 422.

Recorded ; a satisfactory change is here reported.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

Prince of Arcot.

Read the following papers :—

No. 9. *From Brigadier-General T. RAIKES, Commanding Centre District, to the Adjutant-General, dated Fort St. George, 6th June* 1877, *No.* 48.

On the occasion of the Prince of Arcot visiting St. Thomas' Mount a few days ago, he forwarded to the Station Staff Officer a copy of G.O., in respect to Military honors to be paid to the Prince of Arcot, and requested that similar arrangements might be made as were made last year.

2. The Officer Commanding furnished a Guard of Honor from the Detachment, 39th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry.

3. I have the honor to request instructions as to whether it is the intention, that Prince of Arcot should on all occasions, when a salute is authorized on his visiting outstations, be received by a Guard of Honor.

No. 133.

MEMORANDUM.

Submitted for the orders of Government.

(By order,)

OOTACAMUND, 11*th June* 1877.

(Signed) R. C. STEWART, Brigadier-General,
Adjutant-General.

No. 3466.

Transferred to the Political Department.

(By order,)

(Signed) J. MICHAEL, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
14*th June* 1877.

No. 1265.

No. 10. Military Department Docket, No. 3466, of 14th June instant.

As there is no G.O. in this department authorizing a Guard of Honor for His Highness the Prince of Arcot—it is requested that the original paper mentioned in paragraph 1 of the Brigadier-General's (Centre District) letter, No. 48, of 6th June instant, may be forwarded to this office.

2. It should be explained in what year the practice of furnishing a Guard of Honor to the present Prince, on the occasion of his visiting Palaveram, originated; and under what instructions.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

15*th June* 1877.

No. 11. *From Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. PEILE, R. A., Officer Commanding St. Thomas' Mount, to the Brigade-Major, Centre District, Fort St. George, dated St. Thomas' Mount, 20th June* 1877, *No.* 272.

With reference to your Memorandum, No. 640, dated 18th instant, on Memorandum No. 3092, from the Officiating Adjutant-General, I have the honor to state, in answer to paragraph 2 of the letter from Chief Secretary to Government, that the practice of providing a Guard of Honor to the present Prince of Arcot originated on the occasion last year of his renewing the visit to the Shrine of Badoo Shaheed. The instructions appear to have been given through a personal application made by Prince Oomduth-ood-Doulah; there are no records in this office which show any correspondence on the subject.

2. An extract of Cantonment Order, dated 3rd June 1876, by Lieutenant-Colonel G. Leslie, R. A., are herewith appended.

3. It was in accordance with this order and at the request from Prince Oomduth-ood-Doulah that the Guard of Honor which was granted last year, might be accorded this year also, that the guard was granted.

EXTRACT from Cantonment Orders by Colonel G. LESLIE, R. A., Commanding Mount, dated 3rd June 1876.

* * * *

3. The Officer Commanding Detachment, 14th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, will be good enough to detail a party of fifty Privates, with a due proportion of Non-Commissioned Officers under the Command of a Native Officer to be stationed in front of the North Barracks during the time His Highness the Prince of Arcot passes through the station on his visit to the Shrine of Badoo Shaheed at Palaveram.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) V. L. MATHIAS, Captain,
Offg. Station Staff Officer.

No. 578.

MEMORANDUM.

Forwarded to the Adjutant-General, with reference to his Memorandum, No. 3092, of the 16th instant.

2. Memorandum No. 1265 of 16th June 1877, from the Chief Secretary to Government, is herewith returned.

(Signed) T. RAIKES, Brigadier-General,
Commanding Centre District.

21*st June* 1877.

No. 184.

MEMORANDUM.

Forwarded for the information of Government, in accordance with the instructions conveyed in Endorsement Memorandum, No. 3545, dated 16th June 1877, returned herewith as requested.

(By order,)

(Signed) R. C. STEWART, Brigadier-General,
Adjutant-General.

To the Secretary to Government, Military Department.

No. 3796.

Transferred to the Political Department in reply to Memorandum, No. 1265, dated 16th June 1877.

(By order,)

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
30*th June* 1877.

No. 12. ORDER THEREON, 9th July 1877, No. 425.

As already stated, there is no order of Government assigning a Guard of Honor to His Highness the Prince of Arcot.

2. The custom at Palaveram to the contrary, appears to have originated last year, in an unauthorised concession made by the late Commanding Officer, to the personal request of the Prince's brother: without any reference to Government through the proper channel, the Agent at Chepauk. The present Commanding Officer continued it, with like absence of authority for the proceeding. Such laxness is censurable.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

No. 13 and 14.— *Vide* Proceedings separately sent.

Pudukota.

Read the following paper :—

No. 15. *Despatch from the Most Honorable the Secretary of State for India.*

Political.
No. 3.

INDIA OFFICE, LONDON,
15*th March* 1877.

MY LORD DUKE,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of Political letter of your Excellency's Government, No. 3, dated the 22nd January last, forwarding the Annual Report of the Pudukóta State for the year 1875-76, together with your Resolution thereon.

2. The results shown in the report are on the whole not unsatisfactory, but do not call for special remark. I request that I may be informed in due course of the orders which may have been passed by your Excellency in Council on the various points in connection with the Pudukóta State which were noticed in my Despatch, No. 7, dated the 26th October last, particularly as regards the Survey and Settlement of the State, and the education of the Raja's nephew and heir.

I have, &c.,
SALISBURY.

His Excellency the Most Noble
The Governor in Council, Fort St. George.

No. 16. ORDER THEREON, 13th July 1877, No. 429.

Ordered that the following letter be despatched to the Secretary of State for India.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

No. 17. *To the Most Honorable the Secretary of State for India, dated Fort St. George,* 13*th July* 1877, *No.* 18.

Referring to your Lordship's despatch, dated the 15th March last, No. 3 (Political), we have the honor to forward, for your information, copies of our Proceedings marginally noted.

Dated 26th June 1877, No. 406.
„ 4th July „ „ 421.

2. Your Lordship will observe from these papers, that Survey operations were commenced in the Pudukóta State in October last. The Agent had hopes of resuming this work during the present year; but the disastrous season which has overtaken the country has interposed a serious obstacle to its prosecution at present.

3. In respect to the proposed appointment of an Assistant Political Agent, who should reside at Pudukóta, we are of opinion that there are not sufficient grounds for incurring the additional expense which the creation of this office would entail; and that the object in view may be effected by proper arrangements, made on the approaching retirement of the present Dewan.

4. The question of the education of the Raja's nephew has again engaged our attention. The conclusion that we have come to in this matter, is to adopt the proposal of the Political Agent to place the youth at the Presidency College, Madras. We have accordingly directed the Agent to lose no time in making the necessary arrangements for this purpose.

5. In connection with this matter, we have the honor to transmit for your information copy of a confidential reference we had occasion to make on the 19th April 1877 to the Government of India—on its being reported to us by the Political Agent that the Raja had adopted a son; a proceeding which, if deemed justifiable, will exclude the nephew from the *musnud*, to which he has so long been considered the heir.

Procs., 19th April 1877, No. 287.

6. The Government of India has not yet replied to our letter.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

No. 18 and 19. *Vide* Proceedings separately sent.

Rent due to France.

Read the following paper:—

No. 20. *Translation of a letter from His Excellency Monsieur TRILLARD, Governor of the French Settlements in India, to His Grace the Governor of the Presidency of Madras, dated Pondicherry,* 8*th July* 1877, *No.* 7.

I have the honor to request that your Grace will be so good as to issue orders for the disbursement at Cuddalore to the Treasurer of the French Settlements in India of the sum of 50,000 Sicca Rupees, being the moiety of the second instalment of the rent of four lakhs due to France by the British Government for the current year.

No. 21. ORDER THEREON, 14th July 1877, No. 432.

The Collector of South Arcot is authorized to disburse from the Treasury at Cuddalore, to the French Government at Pondicherry, the sum of Sicca Rupees (50,000) fifty thousand, being the moiety of the second instalment of the rent due to France for the year 1877.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

No. 22. *To His Excellency M. TRILLARD, Governor of the French Settlements in India, dated Fort St. George,* 14*th July* 1877, *No.* 433.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter, dated the 8th instant, No. 7, and to acquaint you that the necessary orders have been issued to the Collector of South Arcot to disburse, from the Treasury at Cuddalore, to the French Government, the sum of Sicca Rupees (50,000) fifty thousand, being the moiety of the second instalment of rent due for the year 1877.

Accept, Sir, &c.,
(Signed) BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS.

No. 23 and 24. Vide Proceedings separately sent.

Travancore.

Read the following paper:—

No. 25. *From A. SASHIAH SASTRI, Diwan of Travancore, to the Acting British Resident of Travancore and Cochin, dated Trevandrum,* 4*th July* 1877, *No.* 2897-1118-*R.*

From reports received from the Acting Superintendent and Magistrate of the Cardamom Hills it appears that there is a probability of finding gold in the reefs about the Pambanar and Soorienalla. His Highness the Maharajah has just sanctioned the expenditure of a small amount for the examination of the reef by blasting and mining. It being, however, necessary that about a ton of the quartz taken from each reef should be examined by a qualified mineralogist, I shall be obliged to you to inform me if the Madras Government will be pleased to permit the Government Mineralogist to examine and report upon the quartz which Mr. Baker will send up, and, if so, to favor me with instructions as to where and to whom it should be sent.

No. 50.

True copy submitted for the favorable consideration and orders of Government.

COURTALLUM, 7th July 1877.

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN,
Acting Resident.

No. 26. ORDER THEREON, 18th July 1877, No. 435.

The Government are prepared to send the quartz to London to the Director of Mines, Geological Museum, at the expense of the Travancore State; and to procure a competent opinion on it.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

Travancore.

Read the following paper :—

No. 27. *From R. H. HOLLINGBERY, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Mint Master, Calcutta, dated Simla, 27th June 1877, No.* 1479.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter, No. 590, dated the 21st May 1877, I am directed to state that the Governor-General in Council authorizes you to coin gold for the Travancore State at *cost price*, provided that the design is not such as to be liable to be confused with the coin of the Government of India.

Copy forwarded to the Foreign Department for information.

By order, &c.,

(Signed) R. H. HOLLINGBERY,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 340 F.

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Government of Madras for information.

By order, &c.,

FOREIGN DEPT., FINANCE, SIMLA, 9th July 1877.

(Signed) F. C. DAUKES,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 28. ORDER THEREON, 20th July 1877, No. 440.

Communicated to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin for information.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

Mr. H. D. Kohlhoff.

Read the following paper :—

No. 29. *From H. S. THOMAS, Esq., Government Agent, Tanjore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Tanjore, 27th June 1877, No.* 156.

I have the honor to submit for disposal a request from one H. D. Kohlhoff for the continuance of his mother's pension on his behalf.

2. I cannot support it for the applicant is the very person from whom the pension was taken away in G.O., dated 20th March 1873, No. 123, on account of the criminal conduct therein mentioned. The mother, to whom it was transferred, has now died. The unmarried daughter, who was also living on it, has married, and the imbecile sister, who was another charge on it, has also died. There remains only the applicant, and his claim has already been disposed of in the Government Order above quoted.

3. On a former application made to me during the lifetime of his mother I replied that I could not support the request, but as it has been revived during my absence on leave, and is likely to be again revived on any change of officers, instead of again declining to forward it I think better to submit the matter for the final disposal of Government.

No. 30. ORDER THEREON, 23rd July 1877, No. 444.

It appears that the late Raja of Tanjore, in 1849, pensioned this man Kohlhoff at 60 Rupees a month, in consideration of his father's services as Librarian, and when the Râj lapsed, the British Government continued the pension. Petitioner used to frequent the Palace as a Teacher of English; but in December 1873 his pension was stopped, on his being sentenced to five years' imprisonment on conviction of cheating and forgery. He had entered into a plot to cajole the Princess's husband out of a large sum of money, on the pretext that Mr. Cadell, the Collector, whose name the conspirators forged, was to be bribed, to make some handsome recommendations in his favor.

Proceedings, 21st January 1873.

2. Subsequently, the pension was assigned to the women of the Kohlhoff family; but they are now all dead: and Petitioner, who was released on the 1st January last on the occasion of Her Majesty the Queen's assuming the title of "Empress of India," now prays to have it restored to him.

20th March 1873.
16th „ 1874.

3. The Collector stated at the time that Petitioner is a weak, irresolute youth, brought into disgrace by idleness and evil company. He has certainly behaved very badly; but as an act of grace and in consideration of the good name his family has long borne in Tanjore, His Grace the Governor in Council, resolves to continue to him a pension of 10 Rupees as an allowance for sustenance merely, from date of this Order.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

Nos. 31 & 32. Cancelled.

Sandur State.

Read the following paper:—

No. 33. *Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 20th June* 1877, *No.* 2892.

Read the following letter from J. H. MASTER, Esq., Collector of Bellary, to H. E. STOKES, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Charnoor, 9th June 1877, No. 457:—

With reference to the Proceedings of the Board, Miscellaneous No. 5492, dated the 16th April last, on G.O., No. 1285-B, dated the 31st March, I have the honor to

state that the road in question from Bainhully to Madarhully, in the Sandúr territory, was undertaken on the authority of G.O., Political Department, No. 29, dated the 13th January last.

2. I have however seen Mr. Macartney, as directed in the subsequent Order of Government, and discussed the matter with him.

3. Mr. Macartney observes as follows :—

" As regards the proposal that the Raja should be charged with the cost of the Bhainhully-Madarhully road, I do not see any possibility of his ever being able to refund so large a sum, nor can I see any reason for his doing so in this case more than in all others where the Government have stepped in to save his people at this crisis. Had I been aware that the Raja would be held liable for all the expenditure, which the Government have incurred, though I might have felt it to be my duty to bring the destitute state of the Raja's people to the notice of Government, I should not have applied for assistance, inasmuch as I well know that the State could not bear such an addition to its public and private debts. He is unable even to pay the wages of his servants just now. The proceeds of contracts which formerly met or nearly so the current expenditure have fallen off very considerably ; very little revenue has been raised this year, and that little has gone to pay pressing creditors. The probability is that much land formerly under cultivation will be relinquished this year from inability on the part of the ryots to cultivate. But, in fact, the whole revenue is already mortgaged to creditors, and even however prosperous future seasons may turn out there will be no surplus to meet any additional claims for many years."

4. I have the honor, however, to state my opinion that, as the Government have been compelled to step in at this crisis and save the Raja's people from actual starvation at great cost, the Government ought, I think, to pass a very stringent order insisting on the most rigid economy on the part of the Raja in order that he may be able to pay off his debts, and should an emergency such as the present ever again arise that he should either be in the position to preserve the lives of his people, or in such a solvent state as to be able to borrow *pro tem.* sufficient money for the purpose.

5. I may observe that the estimate has been revised by the District Engineer, and now amounts to Rupees 13,869, as per copy of extract enclosed.

Submitted for the information and orders of Government.

2. It seems to the Board that it would be futile to attempt to recover from the Raja of Sandúr the sums which have been spent on Relief-works in his territory. The outlay on works in Sandúr up to 9th June has been Rupees 53,296.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
for *Secretary.*

Transferred to the Political Department with reference to G.O. in that Department, No. 29, of 13th January 1877.

(By Order.)

(Signed) J. H. GARSTIN,
Addl. Secy. to Govt.

30*th June* 1877.

No. 34. ORDER THEREON, 24th July 1877, No. 448.

No further Relief-works will be opened in the Sandúr territory, it being open to the distressed there to resort to the works in the Bellary District. At the same time it is to be noted that, from the first, it has been anticipated that the roads and ghauts opened out in Sandúr will benefit Bellary trade ; and it is a fact that the poor of Kudlighi and other places in Bellary have resorted to them for work. The Government have been fortunate in securing for this relief the supervision of Mr. Macartney, the Raja's Agent.

2. Mr. Macartney's statement of the Raja's financial position is alarming; he will be requested to furnish a detailed account of it, as it stood at the end of the fasli year just over. It will be forwarded to Government in this Department with the Political Agent's remarks and suggestions.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

Carnatic Stipendiaries.

Read the following paper :—

No. 35. *From Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. TYRRELL, Government Agent and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends, Chepauk, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated* 18*th July* 1877, *No.* 284.

With reference to G.O., dated the 2nd February 1876, No. 74, I have the honor to submit, for the favorable consideration of Government, the annexed list of destitute widows of the Carnatic Stipendiaries of 1801 and 1855, who have petitioned the Agency and Government for the grant of compassionate allowances from the lapsed stipends of their deceased husbands.

2. The total stipends now recommended to be issued to them aggregate Rupees (97-6-0) ninety-seven and Annas six.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

LIST of Destitute Widows recommended for Charitable Allowances out of the lapsed Stipends of their late Husbands.

No.	Names of Widows and of their late Husbands.	Probable Age.	Date of Husbands' Death.	Amount of Husbands' Stipends.	Amount recommended as Charitable Allowances.	Remarks.
				RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
1	Haleema Saiba, } Widows of Carnatic Stipendiary, No. 658, Meer Nujmoodeen Ali of 1801.	70	24th Aug. 1855.	60 0 0	5 0 0	
2	Rahmatee Saiba, }	60			5 0 0	
3	Coopamah, widow of Carnatic Stipendiary, No. 2510, Ramchender of 1855.	40	31st May 1863..	3 0 0	1 8 0	
4	Camachammah, widow of Carnatic Stipendiary, No. 4261, Sevaram of 1855.	50	21st Nov. 1866..	5 0 0	2 8 0	
5	Parvatee Ammah, widow of Carnatic Stipendiary, No. 4238, Streenavass of 1855.	44	19th Feb. 1874..	5 0 0	2 8 0	
6	Cader Bi, widow of Carnatic Stipendiary, No. 595, Goolam Mahdi Ali of 1801.	50	21st Dec. 1871..	18 8 0	6 0 0	
7	Shumsoo Bi, widow of Carnatic Stipendiary, No. 1257, Meer Abbass Ali of 1801.	50	4th Oct. 1863 ..	2 8 0	1 4 0	
8	Fatima Sahiba, widow of Carnatic Stipendiary, No. 2832, Hafiz Syed Mohideen Cadari of 1855.	48	10th Sept. 1864.	3 8 0	1 12 0	
9	Hyath Bi, widow of Carnatic Stipendiary, No. 2490, Mahomed Hyath of 1855.	45	9th May 1864 ..	4 0 0	2 0 0	
10	Zynub Bi, widow of Carnatic Stipendiary, No. 2423, Shaik Mahomed of 1855.	45	15th Nov. 1859.	4 0 0	2 0 0	
11	Coolsoom Bi, widow of Carnatic Stipendiary, No. 4629, Mahomed Esoof of 1855.	35	2nd April 1876..	3 0 0	1 8 0	

LIST of Destitute Widows recommended for Charitable Allowances out of the lapsed Stipends of their late Husbands.—(*Continued*).

No.	Names of Widows and of their late Husbands.	Probable Age.	Date of Husbands' Death.	Amount of Husbands' Stipends. RS. A. P.	Amount recommended as Charitable Allowances. RS. A. P.	Remarks.
12	Hoossain Bi, widow of Carnatic Stipendiary, No. 1468, Mahomed Hussun of 1855.	50	10th Apr. 1857..	15 12 0	5 0 0	
13	Unsur Bi, Nicka widow of Carnatic Stipendiary, No. 1201-B, Malick Ghulam Dustageer of 1801.	40	25th May 1870..	*38 0 0	4 0 0	* Out of this amount Rs.15 continued to his Shadi widow by G.O., No. 321, dated 20th August 1872, and also Rs. 15 to his son by G.O., No. 322, dated 4th August 1874.
14	Mariam Bi, widow of Carnatic Stipendiary, No. 4207, Mahomed Cassim of 1855.	45	5th Sept. 1868 ..	5 0 0	2 8 0	
15 16	Shareefah Bi, Haleema Bi, } Widows of Carnatic Stipendiary, No. 408½, Raza Ali Khan of 1801.	50 60	Do. 1843..	20 0 0	5 0 0 4 0 0	
17	Fyzoon Nissa Begum, widow of Carnatic Stipendiary, No. 119, Meer Abid Hoossain of 1801.	40	7th Dec. 1873..	2 0 0	1 0 0	
18	Tippoo Bi, widow of Carnatic Stipendiary, No. 3319, Shaik Ahmed of 1855.	50	10th Mar. 1866.	3 0 0	1 8 0	
19	Bukshoo Bi, widow of Carnatic Stipendiary, No. 3459, Mahomed Boorhan of 1855.	50	16th May 1870..	5 4 0	2 8 0	
20	Koolsoom Bi, widow of Carnatic Stipendiary, No. 436, Abdool Hafeez Hoossain of 1801.	50	17th April 1855.	6 2 0	3 0 0	
21	Shareefa Bi, widow of Carnatic Stipendiary, No. 196, Ghulam Abbass Ali of 1801.	55	25th Mar. 1866.	*506 10 7	5 0 0	Blind.* Out of this amount. Rs. 130 was granted to some of the female members of his family by G.O., dated 26th February 1867, No. 44, and Rs. 8 by G.O., dated 21st May 1877, No. 346.
22	Khateejah Bi, Nicka widow of Carnatic Stipendiary, No. 42, Meeran Mohideen of 1801.	55	19th Mar. 1854..	15 0 0	2 8 0	Petitioner was absent from Madras when the Shadi widow was granted Rs. 5 by G.O., No. 194, dated 13th March 1877.
23	Cader Bi, widow of Carnatic Stipendiary, No. 665, Syed Mahomed Moosah of 1801.	45	19th Mar. 1857..	12 0 0	4 0 0	
24	Rabiah Bi, widow of Carnatic Stipendiary, No. 2600, Syed Ali Peeram Cadari of 1855.	55	31st May 1871 ..	2 8 0	1 4 0	
25	Mohideen Bi, widow of Carnatic Stipendiary, No. 2695, Syed Mohamed Cadari of 1855.	50	20th Sept. 1872.	5 0 0	2 8 0	
26	Lutchma Boyee, widow of Carnatic Stipendiary, No. 4400, Thoobajee of 1855.	40	1st June 1869 ..	8 0 0	3 0 0	
27	Zoran Bi, widow of Carnatic Stipendiary, No. 4916, Mohamed Jemall of 1855.	65	21st Jan. 1877.	3 0 0	1 8 0	
28	Sooltan Bi, widow of Carnatic Stipendiary, No. 4115, Mohamed Hoossain of 1855.	35	1st Feb. 1876 ..	2 10 0	1 5 0	
29	Amboo Boyee, widow of Carnatic Stipendiary, No. 4393, Manay Ram of 1855.	30	5th May 1870 ..	9 0 0	3 0 0	
30	Zeenuth Bi, widow of Carnatic Stipendiary, No. 758, Shaik Emam of 1801.	60	12th Feb. 1870.	2 0 0	1 0 0	
31	Cawder Bi, widow of Carnatic Stipendiary, No. 2440, Shaik Soolaman of 1855.	45	13th Mar. 1864.	3 0 0	1 8 0	
32	Fatima Bi, widow of Carnatic Stipendiary, No. 1481, Shaik Hoossain of 1855.	40	1st Mar. 1858 ..	2 10 0	1 5 0	
33 34	Fatima Bi, Coolsoom Bi, } Widows of Carnatic Stipendiary, No. 3555, Hyder Hoossain of 1855.	45 40	15th Aug. 1863.	25 0 0	5 0 0 5 0 0	
	Total ..	..	....	800 0 7	97 6 0	

CHEPAUK,
18*th July* 1877.

(Signed) F. H. TYRRELL,
Government Agent.

No. 36. ORDER THEREON, 30th July 1877, No. 453.

The proposed compassionate allowances to the destitute widows named in the list submitted with the foregoing letter are sanctioned, with effect from 1st July 1877.

2. It is observed that the list does not include the name of the widow Khader Beebee regarding whom the Government, in paragraph 2 of their Order of 2nd February 1876, No. 74, desired to have certain particulars; nor is any allusion made to her case in the present letter. The Government Agent will be good enough to explain.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

Carnatic Stipendiaries.

Read the following papers :—

No. 37. *From SAADAT-UN NISSA, a Nikah widow of the late Salar-ul-Mulk, one of the late Chief Officers of the late Nawab, residing at the Red Hills Choultry, Sydapet Taluq, to His Grace the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, dated* 19*th May* 1877, *P. No.* 1537.

ABSTRACT.—Brings to notice that the Government by their Order, dated 14th July 1876, Nos. 413 and 414, declined to entertain the application of the petitioner and of Sakina Bi, the Shadi widow of their late husband, for the grant of charitable allowances; but that Sakina Bi again applied to Government on the strength of the recent orders which overrule the former endorsements in granting charitable allowances to almost all the widows of any class, and obtained a charitable allowance of Rupees 25 a-month—*vide* G.O., dated 1st March 1877, No. 143.

Prays that a compassionate allowance of Rupees 25 may be granted to her from the lapsed stipend (Rupees 600) of her husband.

No. 1537.

Referred to the Government Agent for report.

(By Order.)

FORT ST. GEORGE,
27*th June* 1877.

(Signed) J. STURROCK,
Under Secy. to Govt.

No. 38. *From Colonel F. H. TYRRELL, Government Agent, Chepauk, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated* 12*th July* 1877, *No.* 274.

[Report called for by Government endorsement, dated 27th June 1877, on Petition No. 1537, from Saadat-un Nissa, Nikah wife of the late Salar-ul Mulk.]

Petitioner Saadat-un Nissa prays that as she is the Nikah widow of the late Salar-ul Mulk, and his Shadi widow, Sakina Bi, has been granted a stipend of Rupees 25 by G.O. of 1st March 1877, No. 143, she may be granted a like sum as a compassionate allowance.

2. The claim of petitioner was submitted by Captain Wright, the Acting Agent in his report, No. 339, of 30th June 1876, at the same time that he submitted the claim of the Shadi widow.

The claim was rejected by G.O., dated 14th July 1876, No. 413. The claim of the Shadi widow was rejected at the same time. Subsequently the Shadi widow was granted a Carnatic stipend under the rule which permits a moiety of a Political pension to be granted for the maintenance of a widow by G.O. of the 1st March 1877, No. 143.

3. As the petitioner is in destitute circumstances, I recommend that a stipend of Rupees (12-8-0) twelve and Annas eight per mensem, or half the amount granted to the Shadi widow, be conferred on her as a charitable allowance from the stipend of her deceased husband Salar-ul Mulk Bahadur. Salar-ul Mulk was a Chief Officer of the late Nawab who after the Nawab's death was granted a Carnatic stipend of Rupees 600 per mensem ; he died on the 26th July 1866, leaving his family in good circumstances, but after his death they lived on their capital until it was all consumed, and his widows are now thrown on the bounty of Government.

No. 39. ORDER THEREON, 30th July 1877, No. 454.

Government are pleased to sanction an allowance of Rupees (12-8-0) twelve and Annas eight to the petitioner as suggested by Colonel Tyrrell.

2. Petitioner is referred to Colonel Tyrrell who has received orders.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

Two-Lakh Fund.

Read the following paper:—

No. 40. *Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated Simla, 30th June* 1877, *No.* 1489.

Read the undermentioned correspondence regarding the proposed grant of a life-pension of 5 (five) Rupees a-month to Kistna Boyee, widow of Sooboo Sing, late a Duffadar at Tippoo's Mahal at Vellore:—

Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 57 (Political), dated 25th January 1877, and enclosures, received in the Foreign Department.

Letter to the Government of Madras, No. 1610, dated 21st March 1877.

Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 350, dated 23rd May 1877, and enclosure.

RESOLUTION.—The proposed pension is sanctioned.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be communicated to the Foreign Department.

(Signed) E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 367-F.

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Government of Fort Saint George for information, with reference to their Chief Secretary's letter, No. 57, dated 25th January 1877.

(By Order, &c.)

FOREIGN DEPT. (FINANCE),
SIMLA, 20*th July* 1877.

(Signed) F. C. DAUKES,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 41. ORDER THEREON, 31st July 1877, No. 456.

Communicated to the Officer in charge of the Stipend Pay Office at Vellore, with reference to his letter, dated 17th May 1877, No. 65.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

Chepauk Agent's Office.

Read the following paper :—

No. 42. *From Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. TYRRELL, Government Agent and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends, Chepauk, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Chepauk,* 23*rd July* 1877, *No.* 293.

I have the honor to bring to your notice that the space available in the bungalow allotted to me as an office by Memorandum No. 216 of 30th January 1877 is not sufficient to protect the Stipendiaries who assemble for payment from sun and rain, and it is necessary that a verandah should be thrown out from the building for that purpose. A door is also required for the Record-room, which at present stands open. On the 9th of May I brought these requirements to the notice of the Executive Engineer of the Presidency District, and he informs me in reply that the approximate cost of the improvements will be Rupees (700) seven hundred; I have therefore the honor to request the sanction of His Grace the Governor in Council to the necessary additions and alterations being commenced at once.

2. I enclose copies of my correspondence with the District Engineer.

No. 43. ORDER THEREON, 31st July 1877, No. 457.

The proposed additions and alterations to the building occupied by the Chepauk Agent are approved.

2. The necessary orders will be issued in the Public Works Department for the submission of detailed estimates by the Presidency Engineer and for the execution of the work.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

A

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TO THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT,

FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1877.

1 Index Numbers of the Proceedings.	2 Subject.	3 Dates of Proceedings.	4 Date of Report to Secretary of State for India.	5 Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	6 Page.
		1877.			
1—3	*Political Detenus.*—Resolution of Government of India confirming the grant of a temporary increase of Rupees 3 to each of three Political Detenus in the Cuttack Mahals at Vellore, communicated to the Officer in charge of the Stipend Pay Office at that station; and letter addressed to the Government of India with reference to their enquiry as to whether there is any objection to these detenus being allowed to return to their country.	3rd Aug., Nos. 461, 462.	....	....	377
4 & 5	*Governor-General of Goa.*—Receipt of letter from the Government of Goa announcing the demise of the Governor-General on the 24th July 1877, acknowledged.	3rd Aug., No. 463.	....	....	378
6 & 7	*Carnatic Receiver.*—Orders passed on letter from the Receiver of the Carnatic Property reporting completion of the sale of the equity of redemption in the villages of Noomble and Pullumpett for Rupees 10,000, and forwarding indemnity bonds executed by the purchasers, with purchase money.	4th Aug., No. 464.	....	....	379
8	*Titles.*—Further returns relating to titles of ruling Chiefs, &c., forwarded to Government of India.	6th Aug., No. 465.	....	....	381

1 Index Numbers of the Proceedings.	2 Subject.	3 Dates of Proceedings.	4 Date of Report to Secretary of State for India.	5 Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	6 Page.
9—12	*Two Lakh Fund.*—Letters from the Officer in charge of the Stipend Pay Office, Vellore, submitting petitions from Shaik Chand and Umber Mallah, two aged servants in Tippoo's Mahals at Vellore, and recommending the grant of a compassionate allowance of Rupees 2 each per mensem for life, forwarded to the Government of India, for sanction.	1877. 6th Aug., Nos. 466, 467.	....	....	389
13 & 14	*Empress of India.*—Despatch from Secretary of State acknowledging receipt of letters forwarding addresses, &c., to Her Majesty the Queen on the occasion of her assumption of this title, recorded.	7th Aug., No. 468.	....	....	390
15 & 16	*Baroda.*	8th Aug., No. 470.	....	....	391
17 & 18	*Mahomedan Library.*—Proposal that the monthly grant of Rupees 35 to the Mahomedan Library at Triplicane be made payable in future to the Chairman of the Library, sanctioned.	10th Aug., No. 473.	....	....	391
19 & 20	*Political Pensioners.*—Copy of letter from Acting Collector of Kurnool reporting the demise of Kharim Khatu Masahiba, one of the four widows of the late Nawab of Kurnool, forwarded to Government of India with the recommendation that a lump stipend of Rupees 210 per mensem be granted to Abbass Ally Khan, her adopted son, for the support of himself and her dependants.	10th Aug., No. 474.	....	....	392
21 & 22	*Carnatic.*—The payment of Rupees 255 per mensem to certain dependents and servants of the late Fazilat-un-Nissa Begum from her lapsed stipend, sanctioned.	10th Aug., No. 475.	....	....	394
23 & 24	*Tanjore.*—Agreeing with the Government Agent that the request made by Vijaiasadanandaji Saheb and others of the Mangalavilas for a grant of Rupees 2,000 to each of their children for the performance of the Barsa ceremony, is wholly inadmissible.	10th Aug., No. 476.	....	....	398
25 & 26	——— The Collector authorized to advise Her Highness M. Yeswantamba Boyi Saib to address the High Court in connection with the advance required by her.	11th Aug., No. 477.	....	....	399
27 & 28	*Pudukottai.*—Telegram despatched to Government of India in reply to enquiry regarding the heir to the Pudukottai State.	13th Aug., No. 479.	....	....	399

1 Index Numbers of the Proceedings.	2 Subject.	3 Dates of Proceedings.	4 Date of Report to Secretary of State for India.	5 Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	6 Page.
29—32	*Carnatic Stipends.*—Memorial from Meer Gholam Hoossain, son of the late Meer Gholam Hyder, praying to be granted a charitable allowance for life, forwarded to Government of India for transmission to Secretary of State.	1877. 16th Aug., Nos. 486 487.	16th Aug., 1877, No. 19.	....	400
33 & 34	*Carnatic Property.*—Messrs. Ramdoss, Narraindoss, and P. Luchumiah referred to the letter from the Collector of Chingleput to the Receiver of the Carnatic Property in reference to the request of the latter officer for the announcement in the villages of Noomble and Puliampett, and in the District Gazette, of the sale of his right, title, &c., in the equity of redemption of those villages.	18th Aug., No. 491.	....	....	402
35—37	*Prince of Arcot.*—Agreeing with the Government Agent, Chepauk, that Mumtaz-un Nissa Begum, widow of His Highness the late Prince of Arcot, has no claim to house-rent.	20th Aug., No. 493.	....	....	403
38 & 39	*Pudukottai.*—The Political Agent referred to Section 9 of Act XI of 1872 (with the proviso) with reference to his enquiry whether the Session Judge of Trichinopoly can dispose of cases in which the prisoners being British subjects are accused of having committed heinous offences in the Pudukottai territory.	21st Aug., No. 495.	....	....	404
40 & 41	*Travancore.*—Retirement of Diwan.	22nd Aug., No. 496.	....	....	405
42—44	*Mahomedans.*—(Confidential).	23rd Aug., Nos. 497 498 499.	....	....	405
45 & 46	*Travancore.*—Certain papers forwarded to the Officiating Resident in Travancore in view to his considering what arrangements can be made to obviate the difficulties adverted to in respect to the execution of public works at Quilon, &c.	28th Aug., No. 505.	....	....	405
47 & 48	——— Administration Report of the Travancore State for the year 1875-76, reviewed.	29th Aug., No. 506.	....	....	406
49—52	*Two Lakh Fund.* — Letters from Acting Sub-Collector, North Arcot in charge of Stipend Pay Office, recommending the grant of a pension of Rupees 10 per mensem to Boodeen Khan, nephew of Faminda Begum and Norissa Begum, widows of Tippoo Sultan, forwarded for the favorable consideration of the Government of India.	30th Aug., Nos. 507 508.	....	....	412

1 Index Numbers of the Proceedings.	2 Subject.	3 Dates of Proceedings.	4 Date of Report to Secretary of State for India.	5 Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	6 Page.
		1877.			
53 & 54	*Pensions.*—The allowance of Rupees 50 per mensem for the maintenance of the tomb and funeral ceremonies of Padsha Begum, continued; and Ally Nucky Thoyer appointed to perform the ceremonies.	30th Aug., No. 509.	....	....	413
55 & 56	*Baroda.*—	30th Aug., No. 510.	....	....	414

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT,

FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1877.

Political Detenus.

Read the following paper :—

No. 1. *Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated Simla*, 30*th April* 1877, *No.* 225.

Read endorsement from the Foreign Department, No. 137-F, dated the 24th March 1877, forwarding a copy of the Proceedings of the Government of Fort St. George sanctioning on account of the present high price of food the grant of an increase of Rupees (3) three to the monthly allowance of each of the three Political detenus in the Cuttack Mahals at Vellore, named in the margin, subject to a reduction of Rupees (2) two on each share, in the event of their being permitted to return to their native country.

	Present.	Proposed.
	RS.	RS.
Balabudra Sanuth	8	11
Roockee Davee	8	11
Ramachendra Bunge ..	9	12
Total ..	25	34

Increase Rupees 9 per mensem.

Resolution.—The Governor-General in Council confirms the grant of the additional allowance for a period not exceeding six months.

Order.—Ordered that this resolution be forwarded to the Foreign Department for further orders and for consideration whether these three detenus might not now return to their native country.

2. Ordered, also, that a copy of the Resolution be sent to the Accountant-General, Madras, and to the Revenue Department.

(Signed) E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 273-F.

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Government of Fort St. George, with reference to letter from the Chief Secretary, No. 861, dated 18th December 1876, and

with a request that the Government of India may be furnished with a report as to whether there is any objection to these three detenus being allowed to return to their country.

(By Order, &c.)

FOREIGN DEPT. (FINANCE),
SIMLA, 8*th June* 1877.

(Signed) F. C. DAUKES,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 2. ORDER THEREON, 3rd August 1877, No. 461.

Communicated to the Officer in charge of the Stipend Pay Office at Vellore.

2. With reference to the enquiry as to whether there is any objection to these three Political detenus being allowed to return to their country, it is observed that a similar enquiry regarding them and certain other detenus was made by the Government of India in the letter from the Foreign Department, dated 1st March 1870, No. 408-P., and that in reply it was intimated in the letter from this Government, Judicial Department, dated 8th August 1870, No. 1063, that as these three persons were made State prisoners under the authority of the Government of Bengal and sent by that Government in 1856 to be kept under surveillance in this Presidency, the Madras Government had no power to pass any orders in their case. A brief narrative of the circumstances under which they were made State prisoners is recorded in the Proceedings of this Government of 8th August 1870, No. 1062, Judicial Department, of which a copy was forwarded to the Government of India with the letter above referred to.

3. The Government of India will therefore be informed that the Government of Bengal is alone competent to give an opinion on the point raised.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

No. 3. *To the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (Finance), dated Fort St. George, 3rd August* 1877, *No.* 462.

With reference to the enquiry made in the Foreign Department Endorsement, No. 273-F, dated 8th June 1877, as to whether there is any objection to the three Political detenus named in the margin being allowed to return to their country, I am directed to forward, for submission to the Government of India, the accompanying copy of the Proceedings of this Government in which are embodied their observations on the subject.

Balabadra Sanuth.
Rookee Davee.
Ramachendra Bunge.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

Governor-General of Goa.

Read the following paper :—

(Literal Translation.)

No. 71.

TO THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS AND MOST EXCELLENT GOVERNOR OF THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS.

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS AND MOST EXCELLENT SIR,—With the greatest sorrow, we have the honor to bring to the knowledge of your Excellency that the General of

Division of the Portuguese Army, the Governor-General of this Settlement, Councillor John Tavares d'Almeida, died on the 24th of the current at 25 minutes past 12 o'clock in the day; and that in consequence of this event, this Council exercises functions actually, governing that Settlement.

We have the honor to be, with the highest consideration,
your Excellency's most attentive and obedient servants,

NEW GOA,
28*th of July of* 1877.

(Signed) + A., Archbishop, Primate.
(") JOAO CAET. DA SILVA CAMPOS.
(") FRANCIS NARCIS SOARES DE VIEGAS.
(Last signature illegible.)

No. 5. *To Their Excellencies the Right Honorable the Councillors, administering the Government of the Portuguese Settlements in India, at Goa, dated Fort St. George, 3rd August* 1877, *No.* 463.

EXCELLENCIES,—The melancholy intelligence contained in your letter of the 28th July ultimo, of the death on the 24th idem of His Excellency General and Councillor John Tavares d'Almeida, Governor-General of the Portuguese Settlements in India, has been received by the Government of Madras with much regret. It especially affects me, personally, when I recollect that, no later than the commencement of the present year, I had the pleasure and honor of making His Excellency's acquaintance at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi.

Receive, Excellencies, the assurances of the high consideration with which I remain, your most obedient, humble servant.

(Signed) BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS.

Carnatic—Receiver.

Read the following paper :—

No. 6. *From G. HAMNETT, Esq., Receiver of the Carnatic Property, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 5th April* 1877, *No.* 22.

With reference to my letter, No. 18, dated the 13th ultimo, I have the honor to report the completion of the sale of my claim of the equity of redemption of the villages of Noomble and Pullumpett, and to enclose the Indemnity Bond executed by Messrs. Ramdoss Narraindoss and P. Lachumiah, Sowcars, together with the purchase money in 4½ per cent. Government Bonds* amounting to Rupees 10,000, and correspondence marginally noted.†

2. The Bonds are blank endorsed; and it will be seen from paragraph 2 of my letter, dated 6th March 1877, No. 16, to Messrs. Ramdoss Narraindoss and P. Lachumiah that they have no claim to the interest accruing thereon.

	RS.
* No. 033411 of the 4½ per cent. Loan of 1872 for ..	2,000
" 040221 of the " " of " for ..	1,500
" 040222 of the " " of " for ..	1,500
" 040223 of the " " of " for ..	2,000
" 040231 of the " " of " for ..	3,000
Total ..	10,000

† From Ramdoss Narraindoss and P. Lachumiah, dated 5th March 1877.
To Ramdoss Narraindoss and P. Lachumiah, dated 6th March 1877, No. 16.
From Ramdoss Narraindoss and P. Lachumiah, dated 12th March 1877.
To Ramdoss Narraindoss and P. Lachumiah, dated 13th March 1877, No. 17.

3. I would recommend that the Bonds be sent to the Accountant-General with instructions that he should realize the interest annually accruing and credit it to Government.

4. It is due to the Clerk, P. Narrainsawmy Naidu, to state that he has done good service in bringing about the present sale.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From Messrs. RAMDOSS NARRAINDOSS and P. LACHUMIAH, Sowcars, to the Receiver of the Carnatic Property, dated Madras, 5th March 1877.

With reference to our letter of the 24th February last, forwarding five Government Promissory Notes of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1872 for Rupees 10,000, and our interview with you on the subject of our purchase of your right in the equity of redemption of the villages of Noomble and Pullumpett, we beg to inform you that we are fully satisfied and prepared to purchase the same at our own risk and cost, and agree to the terms and conditions proposed and settled by you.

2. We therefore request that you will be good enough to place the amount of the said purchase money in deposit account until the limited period; and execute the necessary conveyance, &c., at your earliest convenience.

ENCLOSURE No 2.

From G. HAMNETT, Esq., Receiver of the Carnatic Property, to Messrs. RAMDOSS NARRAINDOSS and P. LACHUMIAH, Sowcars, dated Madras, 6th March 1877, No. 16.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 5th instant, and to inform you that I am prepared to enter into arrangements for disposing of my claim of equity of redemption of the villages of Noomble and Pullumpett for a sum of Rupees 10,000, on the distinct understanding that all charges connected with the preparation of the conveyance or other document or proceeding relating thereto shall be borne entirely by you; and on your executing a Bond of Indemnity relieving me from all responsibility of any suit or action it may be necessary for you to take to obtain possession of the villages in question, and empowering me to reimburse myself from the purchase money Rupees 10,000, of all or any charges, costs or damages which I may sustain by any suit or action you may take in respect thereof, and that the amount of the purchase money be kept in deposit for a period of three years from the date of the conveyance.

2. Should you be unsuccessful in acquiring possession of the said villages within the said term of three years, the money or bonds which will remain in deposit will be returned to you, *minus* any interest which may accrue thereon, on your satisfactorily proving that you had taken all the requisite and legal steps needed to establish your claim, but had failed in doing so.

3. Such information and records as may be in my possession relating to the equity of redemption will of course be supplied to you.

ENCLOSURE No 3.

From Messrs. RAMDOSS NARRAINDOSS and P. LACHUMIAH, Sowcars, to the Receiver of the Carnatic Property, dated Madras, 12th March 1877.

We have herein enclosed an Indemnity Bond and Conveyance to your perusal. If you approve send them to us so that we may send that Indemnity Bond and Conveyance to get stamped.

ENCLOSURE No. 4.

From G. HAMNETT, Esq., Receiver of the Carnatic Property, to Messrs. RAMDOSS NARRAINDOSS and P. LACHUMIAH, Sowcars, dated Madras, 13th March 1877, No. 17.

Presuming that you accept the conditions of sale of the equity of redemption of the villages of Noomble and Pullumpett as specified in my letter of 6th March 1877, No. 16, I return, as requested, in your letter, dated the 12th idem, the Indemnity Bond and Conveyance forwarded therewith.

No. 7. ORDER THEREON, 4th August 1877, No. 464.

In continuation of his letters recorded in G.O., 31st March 1877, No. 240, and with reference to paragraph 5 of that G.O., the Receiver of the Carnatic Property reports in his letter of the 5th April last the completion of the sale by him of the equity of redemption in the villages of Noomble and Pullumpett, in the Chingleput District, for a sum of Rupees 10,000, to two Sowcars named Ramdoss Narraindoss and Palamookala Lachumiah. The Receiver also forwards the Indemnity Bond which the purchasers have executed to him, whereby they indemnify him against all costs, expenses, or demands that may be incurred or sustained in taking means to recover possession of the villages. On the other hand, the Bond stipulates that in the event of the purchasers failing within three years to recover possession, they will reconvey the equity of redemption to the said Receiver and then the principal sum of 10,000 Rupees is to be returned to them; subject however to deduction of any expenses, &c., that may have been incurred.

2. The purchase money of Rupees 10,000 has been lodged with the Receiver in five Government Bonds aggregating that amount, and bearing interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; but the purchasers have agreed to forego all interest accruing on these securities.

3. This transaction is confirmed. The above-mentioned Government Bonds for Rupees 10,000 will be transferred to the Accountant-General, who will take charge of them, realize the interest accruing thereon, and carry the same to the credit of Government.

4. At the expiration of three years from the date of the sale above reported, the Receiver will submit a further report with reference to the stipulation alluded to in paragraph 1 of these Proceedings, whereupon final orders will be issued.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

Titles.

No. 8. *To the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Fort St. George,* 6*th August* 1877, *No.* 465.

In continuation of my letter of the 7th ultimo, No. 372, I am directed to forward the accompanying Returns in the form prescribed in your letter of the 18th September last, No. 2120.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

Origin of Family and Pedigree.	Any distinctive family color or coat-of arms and crest (with sketch, if possible), and motto in English and Vernacular.	Date of Birth of present holder.	Date of Accession, if a Chief.	Full Names and Titles of any Sons, whether natural or adopted.	If a British subject, brief account of Services and Appointment.	Remarks.
radition has it that the founders of the Zamorin family were two youths of the Eradi caste from Poomthura, near Erode, who rendered Chêramân Perumal, the last Emperor of Malabar, signal service in subduing the stronghold of an eastern invader, the King of Choladesha. hêramân Perumal became a convert to the "Fourth Veda," probably the religion of Buddha, distributed Malabar amongst his 18 feudatories and emigrated (in 3453 of the Kaliyuga, equivalent to A.D. 352) to the land of his new faith. In the distribution of his country provision was not made for the two Eradies, as they were then on a pilgrimage to Benares, who at the last moment were presented by the Emperor with his sword and a small piece f land called "Kokorikote," whence the town of Calicut derives its name. The Emperor bade the youths win what more they wanted by the sword. This they proceeded to do, and when Vasco de Gama touched at Calicut in 1498 he found their descendant, the Zamorin, ruling over the greater part of South Malabar. From that time forward the leading feature in the history of the Zamorins is their wars with the Cochin Rajahs and their allies the Portuguese. The present Rajah is believed to be the 119th in descent. The family follows the Marumakkatayam law of inheritance, i.e., the succession is with the offspring of its female members, the next eldest male to the Zamorin being the heir apparent. The family belongs to the Samanda caste. he amount of Malikhana is Rupees 1,34,163 per annum to the whole family.	None ..	9th Meenam 995, 19th March 1820.	16th Meenam 1045. 26th March 1868.	....	....	One of his predecessors who was beleaguered by Hyder Ali in 1766, set fire to his palace and voluntarily perished in the flames. Thenceforwards the Zamorin remained, with short intervals of unsuccessful rebellion, the subject of Hyder and Tippoo, until his territories were ceded to the English by the treaty made with Tippoo in March 1792 (See Aitchison's Treaties, Vol. V, pages 148 and 149.) For further particulars see the Report of the Commissioners on the Province of Malabar in 1792-93, reprinted at *Fort Saint George Gazette Press* in 1862.
he Cherakal Rajah belongs to one of the branches of the Kolathiri House. The Kolathiri Rajah was one of the Chieftains amongst whom Chêramân Perumal divided Malabar. His kingdom originally extended from Turagheri to Chandragiri, later on from Tellicherry to Nileswaram. In 1734 the Cherakal Rajah was recognized by all the members as the head of the family, and the executive government was entrusted to him. Ramawarma, who was Rajah at the time of Tippu's invasion in 1789, committed suicide to avoid falling into his hands. The Cherakal Rajah received from the British Government one half of the fifth of the revenues of his territory, and the other half was divided equally amongst the other branches into which the family had become divided. The succession is the same as with the family of the Zamorin. amount of Malikhana is Rupees 22,127 per annum. This family belongs to the Samanda caste.	Do. ..	18th Mithunam 991. 29th June 1816.	19th Chingam 1033. 2nd September 1858.	....	....	A prince who took refuge in the jungle until the English were in possession of the country was recognized by them as Rajah, and with him the quinquennial settlement was made in 1795. In 1797 the Rajah died, and great disputes arose as to the right of the succession. The eldest Nephew was eventually recognized, and at the expiration of the quinquennial settlement the executive government was taken out of his hands. One-fifth of the estimated revenue of their territory was granted to the family.

Name in English and Vernacular.	Full Title in English and Vernacular.	Title whence derived. If from British Government, give date of order.
Mána Vikraman .. മാനവിക്രമൻ.	Zamorin Rajah Poomthurakôn Kunnalakônatiri. സാമൂതിരിരാജാവ. പൂന്തുറകോൻ. കു ന്നലകോനാതിരി.	Derived from Chêramân Perumal, the last Emperor of Malabar.
Rajaha Raja .. രാജരാജാ.	Kolathiri Raja, Cherakal Raj. കൊലാത്തിരിരാജാവ. ചിറക്കൽരാജാവ.	Do. ..

Name in English and Vernacular.	Full Title in English and Vernacular.	Title whence derived. If from British Government, give date of order.	Origin of Family and Pedigree.	Any distinctive family color or coat-of-arms and crest (with sketch, if possible), and motto in English and Vernacular.	Date of Birth of present holder.	Date of Accession, if a Chief.	Full Names and Titles of any Sons, whether natural or adopted.	If a British subject, brief account of Services and Appointment.	Remarks.
Udaya Varman .. ഉദയവൎമ്മൻ.	Kadathnat Porralathiri Rajah. കടത്തനാട പൊറളാതിരി രാജാവ.	Derived from Chêramân Perumal, the last Emperor of Malabar.	This family originally ruled a district called Vatakumpuram; thence he was driven by the Zamorin. Thenceforward the family ruled a district on the coast extending originally from Mahé to Badagara. This territory is said to have been given by the (Kolathiri) Cherakal Rajah. The succession is the same as with the Malabar Rajahs. The family belongs to the Samanda caste, and receives a Malikhana of Rupees 26,441 per annum. The present Rajah is the 25th in descent.	None ..	1st Makarom 986. 12th January 1811.	11th Mithunam 1033. 23rd June 1858.	....	....	In 1766 Hyder Ali invaded the country and the Rajah took refuge in Tellicherry, ruled by the East India Company. Again when Tippoo invaded the country again, this family took refuge in Travancore. The Rajah entered into an agreement in 1792 with the English to receive one-fifth of the revenue as a pension.
Itti Panji Achen .. ഇട്ടിപങ്ങിഅച്ചൻ.	Tharoolswaroopam Shekkara Varma, Rajah of Palghaut. തരൂൎസ്വരൂപം. പാലക്കാടശേഖരി വൎമ്മരാജാവ.	Do. ..	The founder was traditionally of the Kshatria caste, and was another of the Chiefs to whom Chêramân Perumal assigned territory. This family originally ruled the country west of the Walliar River lying between northern and southern mountains. The family follows the Marumakkatayam law, and receives a Malikhana of Rupees 13,898-4-8 per annum.	Do. ..	3rd Meenam 969. 13th March 1794.	30th Meenam 1037. 10th April 1862.	....	....	It was this Chief who invoked Hyder to assist him against the Zamorin and became a Mahomedan tributary in consequence. The Zamorin had taken possession of a portion of the territory by force. In addition to this certain tracts of land were given to the Rajahs of Cochin, Calicut and Walluvanad for the assistance given by them in repelling an enemy.
Vallabha Raman .. വല്ലഭരാമൻ.	Vallabha Rajah of Walluvanad. വള്ളുവനാട വല്ലഭ രാജാവ.	Do. ..	The head of this family is another of the Chieftains amongst whom Chêramân Perumal divided Malabar before his emigration. The principal palace is situate at the south-western foot of the Pandalur hill in Walluvanad Taluq. The family originally ruled the country extending from east Perengotree to the west Tricolum, and north Wandur south to Tiruvagapura river. The family belongs to the Samanda caste and follows the Marumakkatayam law. The family receives a Malikhana of Rupees 16,415.	Do. ..	29th Karkitakam 980. 11th August 1805.	8th Meenam 1036. 19th March 1861.	....	....	The members of this family were frequently engaged in resisting the encroachments of the Zamorin. This family got possession of certain tracts of land from the Palghaut Rajah to assist him, and certain portion originally belonging to this family was taken by force by the Zamorin. When the English took possession of the country Walluvanad was overrun by bands of Moplah robbers, and the Rajah showed no reluctance in resigning the government of these troublesome subjects to the Company in return for a pension of 20 per cent. of his revenue.
Shangara Varma Rajah. ശങ്കരവൎമ്മരാജാവ.	Cotiote Rajah. Kotteyom Rajah. കൊററിയൊട്ടരാജാവ. കൊട്ടയംരാജാവ.	Do. ..	The family claims to be of the Kshatria caste. They first immigrated from the east and settled in Wynad, over which they exercised sovereign powers. They subsequently acquired territory between Wynad and the coast, whether by gift or in war is not clear, from the (Kolathiri) Cherakal Rajah. The family follows the Marumakkatayam law, and receives a Malikhana of Rupees 5,284 per annum.	Do. ..	27th Thulam 992. 10th November 1816.	27th Karkadagam 1049. 10th August 1874.	....	....	On Hyder's invasion of Malabar the Rajah and all his family fled to Travancore. He returned with his family in 1782, but fled to Travancore a second time on Tippoo's invasion in 1789 and died there. One of the younger members of the family, the Pyche Rajah, claimed the succession, declined the conditions offered by the Company, was proclaimed a rebel, and after a long struggle was killed.
Veera Varman. .. വീരവൎമ്മൻ.	Kurumbiyatiri Rajah. Kurumbranad Rajah. കുറുമ്പിയാതിരിരാജാവ. കുറുമ്പ്രനാട്ടരാജാവ.	Do. ..	The Rajahs belong to the Kshatria caste. In 1779 the dynasty was threatened with extinction and the heir apparent of the Cotiote family was adopted. He was for a time recognized by the servants of the Company as the heir of the territories of both his natural and adopted houses, but in 1797 his allowances as a Prince of Cotiote were discontinued. The mode of inheritance is the same as in the case of the other Rajahs. The family receives a Malikhana of Rupees 5,824 per annum.	Do. ..	3rd Karkitakam 974. 15th July 1799.	4th Mithunam 1027. 14th June 1852.	....		The Rajah is called the "Bandhu swaroopam" or ally of the Zamorin, whom he helped to repel the Portuguese. A certain portion of the territory was given to the wife of one Rajah. She belonged to the Zamorin's family.
Ithamer .. .. ഇത്തമ്മര.	Parapanad Rajah. Parapil Swarupom. പരപ്പനാട്ടരാജാവ പരപ്പിൽ സ്വരൂപം.	Do. ..	The family belongs to [torn] e Kshatria caste. They originally rule[torn] the country lying between Betetnad [torn] on the south and Polonad on the north. The family follows the Marumakkatayam law, and receives a Malikhana of Rupees 4,115 per annum.	Do. ..	....	1st D[torn] 15th D[torn] 1875.		....	The members of this family generally marry the female members of the Travancore Rajah's family. A member of this family was captured and taken prisoner by Tippoo. Formerly some members of this family took up their residence at Beypore.

Name in English and Vernacular.	Full Title in English and Vernacular.	Title whence derived. If from British Government, give date of order.	Origin of Family and Pedigree.	Any distinctive family color or coat-of-arms and crest (with sketch, if possible), and motto in English and Vernacular.	Date of Birth of present holder.	Date of Accession, if a Chief.	Full Name and Titles of any Sons, whether natural or adopted.	If a British subject, brief account of Services and Appointment.	Remarks.
Raja Raja Varman. . രാജരാജവൎമ്മൻ.	Beypore Rajah . . ബെപ്പൂർരാജാവ.	Derived from Cheramán Perumal, the last Emperor of Malabar.	The family belongs to the Kshatria caste, and their residence is near the Beypore river. The family follow the same rule of inheritance as the other Rajahs of Malabar and receives a Malikhana of Rupees 3,034 per annum.	None . .		25th Kumbam 1044. 6th March 1869.	. . . .	. . . .	Formerly the family took their residence in the house of the Parapanad Rajah for some time. But soon afterwards they took up their residence on the northern coast of the Beypore river.
Moossa . . മൂസ്സാ.	Sultan Ali Rajah . . സുൽത്താൻആലി രാജാവ.	Derived from the Kolathiri (Cherakal) Rajah.	This Moplah family is believed by the Hindus to have been founded by Mammali Kidavu, the then Minister of the Kolathiri Rajah. This Mammali Kidavu was made the Ari Rajah, *i.e.*, Rajah of the Islands called Laccadives, by the Cherakal Rajah (Kolathiri), and also a place of residence was given to him at Cannanore. This family, though Mahomedans, follow the Marumakkatayam law, and pays to the Government the revenue just like a Zemindar.	Do.	10th Tulam 1010. 24th October 1834.	1st Vrishikam 1046. 15th November 1870.	. . . .	. . . .	In the agreement executed by the Beebee, a female member of the family, in 1796 she gives up her pretensions to the one-fifth share of the collection which is granted by Government to the Rajahs of Malabar, being convinced that she had no right to insist on the said allowance.

Name in English and Vernacular.	Full Title in English and Vernacular.	Title whence derived. If from British Government, date of order.	Origin of Family and Pedigree.	Any distinctive family color or coat-of-arms and crest (with sketch, if possible), and motto in English and Vernacular.	Date of Birth of present holder.	Date of Accession, if a Chief.	Full Na mes and Titles of any Sons, whether natura l or adopted.	If a British subject, brief account of Services and Appointment.	Remarks.
Velugoti Kumara Yachama Naidu. వెలుగోటికుమారయాచమనాయుడు.	Rajah, Sahib, Mushfak, Meharban, Karumfarmayi, Mokalisan, Rajé, Velugoti, Kumara, Zachama Naidu Bahadar, C.S.I., Panja Hazar Munsabdar, commonly called Rajah of Venkatagiri. రాజాసాహెబ్ ముషఫక్ మెహర్బాన్ - కరుం ఫర్మాయి మొకలీసాన్ - రాజె వెలుగోటి కుమార యాచమనాయుడు బహదర్ - సి-యస్-ఐ - వెంకటగిరిరాజాగారు పంజహజార్ మున్సబ్ దార్.	*Fort St. George Gazette* (Extraordinary), dated 5th December 1867. Proceedings of the Madras Government, Political Department, No. 212, dated 25th July 1867. Letter from Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department, No. 249, dated 5th September 1867.	Tradition traces the origin of this family to one Chenireddi as the founder. He was at first a mere cultivator. Having discovered certain hidden treasure, he grew in opulence and influence, and became a favorite of the ruler of the ancient kingdom of Varagalla. The Rajah made him a present of jagirs yielding a lakh of rupees per annum; gradually the estate increased in area. The present Rajah is the 26th in descent from the founder.	None known ..	22nd January 1832.	....	1. Bang aru Yachama Naidu Garu. 2. Ram akristnaya Naidu Garu. 3. Rang amannar Naidu Garu. 4. Nava neetha Krist- naya N aidu Garu. 5. Vanu gopala Krist- naya N aidu Garu. 6. Mud du Kristnaya Naidu Garu. 7. Butc hana Garu. 8. Chin a Butchana Garu.		

Statement showing the particulars of Individuals who have received Titles from the British Government in the District of Vizagapatam.

Name in English and Vernacular.	Full Title in English and Vernacular.	Title whence derived. If from British Government, give date of order.	Origin of Family and Pedigree.	Any distinctive family color or coat-of-arms and crest (with sketch, if possible), and motto in English and Vernacular.	Date of Birth of present holder.	Date of Accession, if a Chief.	Full Names and Titles of any Sons, whether natural or adopted.	If a British subject, brief account of Services and Appointment.	Remarks.
1. Sri Pusaputi Viziarama Gajapati Raju Garu. శ్రీపూసపాటి విజయరామ గజపతిరాజుగారు.	Maharaja Sahiba Meharban Mushpaku, Kadaradan Karampharmayi Mokhalesan Maharaja, Mirja, His Highness (Sri Viziarama Gajaputiraju) Manya Sultan Bahadur, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, of Vizianagram. మహారాజాసాహెబ్ మెహర్బాన్ ముష్ఫక్ కదరదాన్ కరంఫర్మాయే మొఖలిసాన్ మహారాజా మీర్జాహిజ్ హైనెస్ శ్రీవిజయరామ గజపతిరాజు మన్యసుల్తాన్ బహదరు నైట్‌కమాండర్ ఆఫ్ ది మోస్టయెగ్జాల్టెడ్ ఆర్డర్ ఆఫ్ ది స్టార్ ఆఫ్ యిండియా ఆఫ్ విజయనగరం.	The following titles were given by the British Government :— 1. Maharajah, 31st March 1864. 2. K.C.S.I. (*Vide* Notification dated 26th June 1866, published at page 1,138 of *Fort St. George Gazette* of 1866.) 3. "His Highness" (*Vide* Government Order, dated 25th July 1875.) The other titles were granted by the Mogul Government.	The present Maharaja of Vizianagram traces his origin to the Ranas of Udaipur, one of the ancient and illustrious Rajput families in India. He is of the Grahilot tribe, and belongs to the Lisodya branch and of the Vasista Gotra or clan. *Pedigree.* 1. Viziabhoop, a brother of the Maharajah of Udaipur. 2. Madhava Vurmah, the descendant of No. 1. 3. A few successors of No. 2 not known. 4. Thummiraj, a descendant of No. 2. 5. A few of the successors of No. 4 not known. 6. Raghunadharaj. 7. Sitaramuchendrulu, a son of No. 6. 8. Anandaraj I, son of No. 7. 9. Viziaramaraj I, son of No. 8. 10. Anandaraj II, nephew of No. 9. 11. Viziaramaraj II, adopted son of No. 9. 12. Narainbaboo, son of No. 11. 13. Viziarama Gajapati Raj III, son of 12 (the present Maharaja). 14. Anandaraj Gajapati, son of No. 13.	Family color is purple, and the Coat-of-arms and Crest enclosed. Motto is "Ever Loyal."	7th August 1826.	1845 ..	Kumar Maharajah, Anand Gajapati Raju Garu (Natural.)	....	His Highness' name was included in the list of the Chiefs of India and the Durbar Salute was granted in February 1876. His Highness was a Member in His Excellency the Viceroy's Legislative Council from 1864 to 1876. He introduced the "Majority Bill" which has passed into law.
2. Sri Ramachendra devu Garu. శ్రీరామచంద్రదేవుగారు.	Maharajah Sahib Meharban Doston Maharajah (Sri Ramachendradevu). మహారాజా సాహెబ్ మెహర్బాన్ దోస్తాన్ మహారాజా శ్రీరామచంద్రదేవు జయపురం మహారాజులుంగారు.	The title of Maharaja was given by British Government (*vide* Government Order, dated 2nd December 1875) and the other titles by the Mogul Government.	The present Maharajah traces his origin to the Kings of Jambooraj. *Pedigree.* 1. Venavakadevu, a brother of a King of Jambooraj, founded the dynasty of Senkara family. 2. Viziachendrakhyadevu, son of No. 1. 3. Bhiravadevu, son of No. 2. 4. Kowanadhadevu, son of No. 3. 5. Balramadevu, son of No. 4. 6. Dasamantadevu, son of No. 5. 7. Pedu Vicramadevu, son of No. 6. 8. Pedu Kristnadevu .., Dasamantadevu .. } sons of No. 7. 9. Viswambaradevu .., Mulikimardana Kristnadevu .., Horidevu .., Balramadevu .. } sons of Pedu Krishnadevu No. 8. 10. Raghunadhadevu .., Mukundadevu .., Senkaradasamantadevu } grandsons of Dasamantadevu No. 8 Ra... Iramadevu .., ...swambharadevu, 12. ...alukristnadevu .., Vikramadevu .. } sons of Raghunadhadevu No. 10. 13. Ramachendradevu, son of Vikramadevu No. 11. 14. Vikramadevu, son of No. 12. 15. Ramachendradevu, son of No. 13 (the present Maharaja). Vikramudevu, son of No. 14.	Family color yellow and purple Hanumatdhwajam. On the flag is represented Hanumanta. On the coat-of-arms or on the seal used a lion upon an elephant's back; where colored the lion is white, the elephant blue.	11th day of the increasing moon of the month of Auswaja of the year of Jeya, corresponding with 14th October 1835.	....	Vikramadevu Maharaja Garu (Natural.)	....	

Statement showing the particulars of Individuals who have received Titles from the British Government in the District of Vizagapatam—(*Continued*).

Name in English and Vernacular.	Full Title in English and Vernacular.	Title whence derived. If from British Government, give date of order.	Origin of Family and Pedigree.	Any distinctive family color or coat-of-arms and crest (with sketch, if possible), and motto in English and Vernacular.	Date of Birth of present holder.	Date of Accession, if a Chief.	Full Names and Titles of any Sons, whether natural or adopted.	If a British subject, brief account of Services and Appointment.	Remarks.
3. Sri Ravu Lakshmi Chellaya Garu. శ్రీరావులక్ష్మీ చెల్లయ్యగారు.	Raja Sahib Merharban Doston Raja (Sri Lakshmi Chellaya) Bahadur Bobbili Rani Garu. రాజా సాహెబు మెహర్బాన్ దోస్తాన్ రాజా శ్రీలక్ష్మీ చెల్లయ్యబహదరుబొబ్బిలిరాణిగారు.	The title of Rani was given by the British Government (*Vide* Government Order, dated 17th February 1876.)	The Estate was granted by Mogul Government to 1. Ravu Dharmarow for his services. 2. A few of his successors not known. 3. Venkata. Row *alias* Yanupotu Manyulu. 4. Royudapparow son of No. 3. 5. Lingapa Ranga Row, son of No. 4. 6. Vengalu Row, adopted son of No. 5. 7. Rangapati Ranga Row, son of No. 6. 8. Royudappa Ranga Row, son of No. 7. 9. Gopal Kristna Ranga Row, adopted son of No. 8. 10. Venkata Ranga Row, son of No. 9. 11. Royudappa Ranga Row, adopted son of No. 10. 12. Swatuchalaputi Ranga Row, son of No. 11. 13. Sitaramakristna Royudappa Ranga Row, adopted son of No. 12. 14. Lakshmi Chellaya, wife of No. 13. 15. Venkatachelapati Ranga Row, adopted son of No. 14.	Family color is white, and is given by the Mogul Government.	....	....	Raja Venkata Swatuchelapati Ranga Row Garu. (Adopted.)	.. ..	Gave one thousand garces of paddy for the Bengal Famine relief in 1873.

Two-Lakh Fund.

Read the following papers :—

No. 9. *From W. P. AUSTIN, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector of North Arcot in charge of Stipend Pay Office, Vellore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 31st July* 1877, *No.* 104.

I have the honor to forward, herewith, a petition from Umber Mallahmah, a very aged servant of the Mahals, almost blind and in a very feeble state, praying for a compassionate allowance, and to recommend that she may be granted an allowance of Rupees 2 per mensem for life in consideration of her helpless condition.

2. She is eighty years old.

No. 10. *From W. P. AUSTIN, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector of North Arcot in charge of Stipend Pay Office, Vellore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 31st July* 1877, *No.* 105.

I have the honor to forward, herewith, a petition from Sheik Chand, an aged domestic and dependent of Hyder's and Tippoo's Mahals, praying for a compassionate grant.

2. From enquiries made I learn that his father Sheik Budday came originally from Seringapatam along with the Beebees when they were removed to Vellore (1802) in the capacity of *Nakib* (a kind of herald) and supplier of medicinal herbs, to which office petitioner succeeded after his father's death, and ultimately, as the Beebees died, became a dependent of the Mahals.

3. He is much broken in health, and about sixty-five years old. I beg to recommend him for a compassionate allowance of Rupees 2 per mensem for life.

No. 11. ORDER THEREON, 6th August 1877, No. 466.

These applications will be forwarded to the Government of India for sanction.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

No. 12. *To the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Fort St. George, 6th August* 1877, *No.* 467.

I am directed to forward for the favorable consideration and sanction of the Government of India, two letters* from the Officer in charge of the Stipend Pay Office, Vellore, submitting petitions from two aged servants† in Tippoo's Mahals at Vellore, and recommending the grant of a compassionate allowance of Rupees 2 each per mensem for life.

* Dated 31st July 1877, Nos. 104 and 105.

† Umber Mallahmah and Sheik Chand.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

Empress of India.

Read the following paper:—

No. 13. *Despatch from the Most Honorable the Secretary of State for India.*

Political,
No. 8.

INDIA OFFICE, LONDON,
12*th July* 1877.

MY LORD DUKE,—The undermentioned letters of your Excellency's Government, despatched during the half-year ended 31st March last, which have not been separately acknowledged, have been duly received and considered:—

Political letters Nos. 12 and 13, dated 14th and 30th December 1876.

TRAVANCORE.—Case of Mr. Josiah Dow.

2. Communicated to Foreign Office, 2nd February.

Political letter No. 2, dated 15th January 1877.

A Sanskrit Poem by S. P. V. Rungachariya Aryarara Guru of Vizagapatam on the Queen's assumption of the title of Empress.

3. No remark.

Political letter No. 5, dated 1st February 1877.

An address from the Rajah of Pittapur on the Queen's assumption of the title of Empress.

4. The address has been submitted to Her Majesty.

Political letter No. 6, dated 24th February 1877.

A Poem by the Zemindar of Sangamrulsah on the Queen's assumption of the title of Empress.

5. The Poem has been submitted to Her Majesty.

Political letter No. 7, dated 26th February 1877.

An address from the Native community of Bimlipatam on the Queen's assumption of the title of Empress.

6. The address has been submitted to Her Majesty.

Political letter No. 8, dated 28th February 1877.

An address from inhabitants of the Tanjore District on the Queen's assumption of the title of Empress.

7. The address has been submitted to Her Majesty.

Political letter No. 9, dated 6th March 1877.

An address from Mahomedan inhabitants of Ootacamund on the Queen's assumption of the title of Empress.

8. The address has been submitted to Her Majesty.

Political letter No. 10, dated 13th March 1877.

An address from Zemindars of Ganjam District on the Queen's assumption of the title of Empress.

9. The address has been submitted to Her Majesty.

Political letter No. 11, dated 13th March 1877.

An address from Zemindars of Kistna District on the Queen's assumption of the title of Empress.

10. The address has been submitted to Her Majesty.

Political letter No. 12, dated 13th March 1877.

An address from the Municipal Commissioners of Madras on the Queen's assumption of the title of Empress.

11. The address has been submitted to Her Majesty.

Political letter No. 13, dated 27th March 1877.

An address from the Native inhabitants of Bellary on the Queen's assumption of the title of Empress.

12. The address has been submitted to Her Majesty.

I have, &c.,
SALISBURY.

To His Excellency the Most Noble
The Governor in Council, Fort St. George.

No. 14. ORDER THEREON, 7th August 1877, No. 468.

Recorded. The parties concerned will be informed accordingly.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

Nos. 15 and 16.— *Vide* Proceedings separately sent.

Muhammedan Library.

Read the following paper :—

No. 17. *From Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. TYRRELL, Government Agent at Chepauk, and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 8th August* 1877, *No.* 306.

I have the honor to bring to your notice that the sum of Rupees 35 per mensem, which was the monthly donation of the late Nawab Ghulam Muhammad Ghaus Khan to the Muhammedan Public Subscription Library in Triplicane, was after his death continued by the Government by G.O., 7th June 1858, paragraph 9, No. 363, and was directed to be issued in the name of Hyder Jung Bahadur as Chairman of the institution by G.O. of the 25th September 1862, No. 388. Hyder Jung Bahadur being now dead, I have the honor to request that this payment may be made in future to the Chairman of the Muhammedan Library at Triplicane, in order to avoid a reference to Government on every occasion of the election of a new Chairman.

No. 18. ORDER THEREON, 10th August 1877, No. 473.

Sanctioned.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

Political Pensioners.

Read the following paper :—

No. 19. *From R. DAVIDSON, Esq., Acting Collector of Kurnool, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Kurnool, 19th June* 1877, *No.* 593.

I have to report the death, on 27th March 1877, of Kharim Khatu Masahiba (No. 615, Schedule A), one of the four widows of Gulam Rassul Khan Bahadur, late Nawab of Kurnool.

2. The deceased was receiving a monthly stipend of Rupees 333-5-4 under Extract Minutes of Consultation, dated 17th November 1840, No. 144, Secret Department, in which it is directed that "the pensions granted to the wives of the late Nawab and to the Zenana will lapse to Government on their respective deaths, as suggested in the last paragraph of Mr. Blane's letter."

3. On 10th December 1874, the deceased addressed a petition to Mr. Hope, the late Collector, stating that, with the consent of her late husband, she had "adopted her cousin and heir-by-law, Mahomed Abbass Ally Khan Bahadur," in his infancy brought him up and defrayed his marriage expenses, and praying that after her death a pension of Rupees 233-5-4 be granted to him out of her allowance, on the score that she had been paying him that sum for a very long time. A copy of this petition is enclosed.

4. Since the demise of the old lady, Abbass Ally Khan has presented a petition praying that the allowance of Rupees 233-5-4, which he had been receiving from his adoptive mother, be continued to him to enable him to keep up the dignity of the house.

5. I have inquired into the alleged adoption and have satisfied myself that the petitioner was adopted and brought up by the deceased as her own son. Petitioner has been living in a style befitting the dignity of the house, as far as his means permitted, and he has been moving in a respectable circle, through the pecuniary assistance he received from his adoptive mother. Irrespective of adoption, Abbass Ally Khan is reported to be the uncle's son of the deceased and as such her nearest heir-at-law.

6. So long ago as November 1845, the deceased sent a petition to the Government stating that she had adopted her cousin, Abbass Ally Khan, and requesting permission to let him draw her stipend. This petition having been returned for the opinion of the local authorities, was endorsed as follows by the then Agent to the Governor :—

"The object of the writer of this petition is not quite clear. If she merely wishes that her nephew should draw her stipend upon her own receipt, there appears to be no objection to his doing so; but if she wishes that her stipend should be transferred to her nephew, the Agent to the Governor declines to recommend her application *during her own lifetime.*"

7. Latterly, in 1865, she transferred all her property to Abbass Ally Khan under a duly registered deed of gift as virtually she looked upon him as her own son.

8. Among the Mussulman community at Kurnool, Abbass Ally Khan holds a prominent position and has behaved himself so well that on the occasion of the last Durbar (1st January 1877), he was presented with a certificate of honor. He has to support a large number of dependants of his late adoptive mother, and would no doubt be put to great straits if he were to be deprived of the allowance hitherto enjoyed by him.

9. Under these exceptional circumstances, I recommend the payment to him of Rupees 200 out of the Rupees 333-5-4 drawn by his adoptive mother from the date of her demise.

10. Mahomed Abbas Ally Khan has a natural brother named Shalam Khan who prays that the monthly allowance of Rupees 30, which he was receiving from the deceased as her cousin, be continued to him. In paragraph 4 of the deceased's

petition (enclosed) she declared that "after her death Mahomed Abbas Ally Khan Bahadur is the only principal heir entitled to her pension and *none others*." Shalam Khan however ignores this petition by saying that it was got up by his brother to promote his own interests, although he admits the adoption. However this may be, it appears that he received a small allowance from the deceased as her cousin, and I therefore recommend a monthly payment of Rupees 10 to him.

11. According to these proposals Rupees 123-5-4, that is over a third of the deceased's allowance, will lapse to the State.

12. The above cases are somewhat similar to those disposed of in the marginally noted Government Orders* wherein the Government were pleased to continue two-thirds and three-fourths of the stipends drawn by the late pensioners to the various members of their families in certain proportions.

* G.Os., Nos. 416, 218, and 48, dated 11th July 1859, 26th April 1861, and 30th January 1873, respectively (Political Department.)

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

To

JAMES HOPE, Esq.,
Collector of Kurnool.

The humble petition of KHARIM KHATU MASAHIBA, first widow of the late Nawab Gulam Rassul Khan Bahadur of Kurnool.

That your petitioner having certain conditions to insert in her will owing to her infirmity and old age begs to lay them before the Government which are as follow.

That your petitioner having lost a daughter, her husband, the late Nawab, had wished her to adopt one from among her own family and relations, and accordingly she adopted her cousin and heir-by-law Mahomed Abbas Ally Khan Bahadur; that she fostered and still fostering him in the same manner as other sons of the late Nawab are maintained; that she made him the owner of her entire property consisting of both moveable and immoveable, and was paying him an allowance of Rupees 200 out of the Rupees 333-5-4 granted to her; that as a proof of this last statement she has the reply of Mr. J. J. Minchin, Collector, dated 10th August 1863, No. 29, to her letter addressed to him in 1863.

2. That your petitioner's son being married his household expenses increased and therefore she granted to him Rupees 33-5-4 in addition, making a total of Rupees 233-5-4 for his expenses and is economically living upon the remaining Rupees 100.

3. That your petitioner had also addressed to Government on the subject of her adopted son's allowance, and in reply the endorsement of the Government, No. 1632 of 1845, had been returned to Mr. Scott the Commissioner, and who informed her by endorsement of 17th November 1845, that her son will be recommended for pension after her death and not before that.

4. That your petitioner in conclusion begs to state that it must come to the notice of the Government that after her death her son Mahomed Abbas Ally Khan Bahadur is the only principal heir entitled to her pension and none others.

5. That your petitioner earnestly hopes that you will be pleased after her death to grant her son Mahomed Abbas Ally Khan Bahadur the only lawful heir Rupees 233-5-4 every month as she has been paying him at present, and recommend to the Government and obtain their confirmation for the same amount.

Seal of Kharim Khatu Masahiba, first widow of the late Nawab Gulam Rassul Khan Bahadur of Kurnool.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) C. J. KNOX,
Special Assistant Collector.
for *Acting Collector.*

KURNOOL,
10*th December* 1874.

No. 20. *To the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Fort St. George, 10th August* 1877, *No.* 474.

I am directed by His Grace the Governor in Council to submit, for the consideration and orders of the Government of India, copy of a letter from the Acting Collector of Kurnool, reporting the demise of Kharim Khatu Masahiba, one of the four widows of the late Nawab of Kurnool, who was in receipt of a stipend of Rupees 333-5-4, and recommending the assignment out of the stipend of an allowance of Rupees 200 to Abbas Ally Khan, the adopted son, and of an allowance of Rupees 10 to Shalam Khan, another relative of the deceased.

Dated 19th June 1877, No. 593.

2. Abbas Ally Khan it appears is, besides the adoption, a relative and heir-at-law of the deceased lady, who during her lifetime transferred all her property to him under a registered deed of gift. Under these circumstances, and having regard to the several other facts stated in the Acting Collector's letter—especially to the favorable terms in which he is spoken of by the Acting Collector—the Madras Government would recommend the grant to Abbas Ally Khan, as the principal male member of the deceased lady's family, of a lump stipend of Rupees 210 per mensem for the support of himself and her dependants, payable from the date of her demise, viz., 27th March 1877.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

Carnatic.

Read the following paper :—

No. 21. *From Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. TYRRELL, Government Agent and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends, Chepauk, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Chepauk, 7th August* 1877, *No.* 305.

I have the honor to report the death of Fazilat-un-Nissa Begum, only surviving daughter of the Nawab Muhammad Ali Walajah, and to solicit the sanction of Government for the continuation of a part of her stipend to certain of her dependants as specified in the accompanying List A.

2. The late Fazilat-un-Nissa Begum was a nikah daughter of the Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan Walajah, and was an original stipendiary of 1801. She was pensioned by Lord Clive's Minute of the 29th September 1801 on a stipend of Rupees 5,000 per annum or Rupees 416-10-7 per mensem. She died on the 30th April 1877, at the advanced age of eighty-nine. She was the last survivor of her father's numerous family and left no heirs of her body. She was however surrounded by a number of dependants, including some of her grand-nephews and nieces, descended from her full brothers, who were supported from her stipend. She has on several occasions submitted lists of her dependants to the notice of Government. On the 29th of June 1871, she forwarded a petition to my predecessor, the late Colonel Wilson, asking that it might be submitted to Government. In this petition she asked that the sum of Rupees 100 per mensem might be separated from her stipend and applied to the expenses of a mosque which she maintained, and also mentioned the names of upwards of twenty of her dependants whom she recommended to the bounty of Government in the event of her demise. On the 14th October 1873, she forwarded a similar petition to the Government through me, in it she gave a list of her adopted children and dependants and asked the Government to endow a mosque and a choultry which she had established close to her residence at Sydapett. She gave an account of the expenditure incurred on account of the mosque, &c., monthly and annually, but she did not give the names of the mosque servants—G.O., of 31st October 1873, was passed in

answer to this petition, assuring the Begum that the expression of her wishes would receive the fullest consideration. On the 11th October 1875, she wrote a Persian letter to me stating that she had omitted to give the names of the mosque servants in her petition to the Government and would repair the omission. She accordingly gave a list of eight names. On the 13th of November 1876, she again wrote in Persian to the Acting Government Agent, Captain Wright, stating that her dependants were in general persons of bad character and that the only persons who had any claim upon her were those whose names were included in the list at the foot of the letter, and she gave a list of twenty-four names. These two Persian letters with translations* attached and the first letter to Colonel Wilson are forwarded for information. Now there exists the greatest discrepancy between all these lists, the list submitted by me to the Government at the Begum's request is almost entirely different to the last list forwarded to Captain Wright only four names being common to both, and out of the eight names sent to me by the Begum as those of the mosque servants, four occur in the last list while the other four are omitted. The name of one of the women servants of the Begum which occurs in the Begum's letter to Colonel Wilson is omitted in the three subsequent lists, yet I find the woman was an old dependant of the Begum and was in the house till the day of the Begum's death, (No. 36 in my distribution list.) I believe all the Begum's letters and lists are genuine, and the discrepancy is explained by the fact that the old lady was at different times under the influence of different persons from among her servants, grand-nephews and grand-nieces who persuaded her to insert their own names and those of persons in their interest in her letters to the Government Agents. Her favourite factotum was usually one Ghulam Jilani, a grand-nephew, the person mentioned in paragraph 5 of her letter to the late Lord Hobart, on which the order of Government of 31st October 1873, No. 437, was passed. Ghulam Jilani is son to the Begum's nephew Amin-ud-Din Husain Sahib and the Begum married him to a distant relative Amir-un-Nissa Begum whom Fazilat-un-Nissa had adopted and brought up as her own daughter. Ghulam Jilani generally managed the Begum's affairs and is now in possession of a will constituting him her executor, though all the other relatives deny the validity of it. At the time that Fazilat-un-Nissa Begum wrote the letter to Captain Wright, Ghulam Jilani and Amir-un-Nissa had offended the Begum and were in disgrace, and another set of relatives were in favor in their place, but before the Begum's death they had been restored to favor and occupied their usual position in her household. Ghulam Jilani, as the adopted son and executor of the late Begum, has submitted a petition to me praying for a continuation of the stipend to himself and his family and the Begum's other dependants. I find that he has entered the names of persons who were not dependants of the Begum at all, but friends of his own, and he has entered the names of his sons twice, both as relatives and as servants of the mosque and tombs. Under these circumstances, it is impossible to accept any of these lists as a satisfactory guide. I have therefore been obliged to make careful inquiry into the nature of the claim of every single claimant and satisfy myself that they were really supported from the stipend of the Begum and that they have no means of supporting themselves.

* B and C.

3. With regard to the request of the late Fazilat-un-Nissa Begum for the continuation of an endowment to a mosque and of sums to be appropriated to the performance of ceremonies at tombs, such a grant cannot be made as a continuation from a Carnatic stipend which lapses to the Government on the death of its holder, and if continued can be continued only for the life of the grantee, subject to reconsideration at his or her death. The precedents quoted by Fazilat-un-Nissa Begum do not apply in this case, they refer to cases where the Government continued the endowments for which grants of land had already been made by the Nawabs of the Carnatic, and grants of this nature have been prohibited by Extract Minutes of Consultation of 15th July 1851, No. 287. I have, however, included the names of old servants of the mosque and the tombs in the list of the Begum's dependants recommended for a continuation in order to avoid inflicting any hardship on individuals.

4. The claims of adopted children to a continuation of the Carnatic stipend of the persons adopting them have never been recognised by the Government, nor have

the servants and dependants if a Carnatic Stipendiary any claims on the bounty of Government. In many cases like the present, however, where a stipendiary has died without heirs, the Government has been pleased to sanction a small continuation for the benefit of persons who have been supported from the stipend who are unable or unlikely from any cause to provide for themselves. On these grounds I have recommended that continuations should be made to sixteen relatives, twelve men servants, and twenty-two maid servants of the late Begum as shown in the annexed list. I shall here briefly notice my reasons for recommending these continuations.

First.—Ghulam Jilani and his family Nos. 1 to 7. This whole family was entirely supported by the Begum. Ghulam Jilani's father draws a Carnatic stipend of Rupees 300 per mensem, but he certainly would not maintain his son, even if the latter had no other means of subsistence, as the father has always striven to supplant his son in the Begum's regard, and they have both long lived at open enmity with each other. The Begum in her letter to Lord Hobart states that she allowed Rs. 15 monthly to the males of the family and Rupees 30 to the females. This would at that time have amounted to Rupees 75 in the aggregate, but two more children have been born to Ghulam Jilani since that time. I have somewhat reduced the amounts for each individual so that the aggregate allowance for the family will amount to Rupees 80, which will, I think, be ample to keep them in comfort.

Secondly.—The family of Ghulam Hasan Ali, grand-nephew of the Begum. He is a Carnatic Stipendiary of Rupees 24 per mensem, and as he was unable to maintain his large family on this small amount (he has several wives), the deceased Begum used to make an allowance to these children. These allowances I have continued in their names. She used also to maintain a discarded wife of her grand-nephew, (No. 12 in the distribution list), whose allowance I have continued to her.

Thirdly.—The family of Ghulam Azim Ali, brother of Ghulam Hasan Ali, also a Carnatic Stipendiary of Rupees 24 per mensem. The Begum used to grant allowances to these children as well as to their cousins for the same reason. I have continued these allowances to them, only making a reduction in the stipends of the girls; the Begum used to allow them Rupees 7 each, but I have only recommended them for Rs. 5 each, as I consider that amount sufficient for them. The Begum used also to allow Rs. 3 a-month to two women, Musa Bi and Zaibu Bi, wives of her two grand-nephews Ghulam Hasan Ali and Ghulam Azim Ali; as they are young women and under the protection of their respective husbands, I have not thought it fitting to continue these allowances.

Fourthly.—In recommending the Begum's servants for a continuation, I have excluded all those who were in receipt of any other income or those who were young and able to earn their own livelihood. Thus I excluded Hoossain Bee, No. 16 in the list of dependants included by Fazilat-un-Nissa Begum in her letter to Lord Hobart, because I found that the woman was wife to a Trooper in His Grace the Governor's Body Guard. I found also some discrepancy in the sums set down as the pay of each person in the different lists, and I thought it best to allot to each of them a similar sum sufficient to support them. I have therefore recommended each of them to receive a stipend of Rupees 4 per mensem, except the Khansaman whom I have recommended for Rupees 8, as he used to receive Rupees 15 during the Begum's lifetime. To No. 28 I have only continued the charitable allowance of Rupees 3, which used to be made to him by the Begum.

Fifthly.—I have followed the same plan with the women servants, recommending the two head servants for pensions of Rupees 4 each, and all the others for Rupees 3 each. I recommend that the allowance of No. 44, Amir Bi, cease on her attaining the age of 18 years, when she will be able to shift for herself.

5. These continuations amount in the aggregate to Rupees (255) two hundred and fifty-five or nearly two-thirds of the stipend of the late Fazilat-un-Nissa Begum. She was the first holder of the stipend, and the amounts now continued to the servants will of course lapse absolutely at their deaths, nor is it probable that it will be found necessary eventually to make a further continuation of the stipends of the rest. Petition No. 1798 of 1877 is herewith returned.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

A.

DISTRIBUTION LIST of the Persons supported from the Stipend of the late Fazilat-un-Nissa Begum in whose names a continuation from the Stipend is recommended for their support.

Consecutive Numbers.	Names.	Supposed Age.	Relation or Connexion with the deceased Begum.	Amount recommended to be continued.	Remarks.
				RS.	
1	Ghulam Jilani	42	Grand-nephew	20	Son of Amin-ud-Din Husain, a nephew of the deceased (son of her own brother Dilawar Jung) who draws a Carnatic Stipend of Rupees 300 per mensem.
2	Amir-un-Nissa Begum	35	Cousin, several times removed.	20	Wife of No. 1.
3	Muhammad Main-ud-Deen Husain.	14	Great grand-nephews and nieces.	10	Shadi children of Nos. 1 and 2.
4	Abdool Wahab	10		10	
5	Muhammad Ali	6		10	
6	Mahbub Begum	2		5	
7	Abdur Raouf	4		5	Nikah son of No. 1.
8	Ghulam Abu Turab	16	Great grand-nephews (Shadi children).	10	Family of Ghulam Hasan Ali (grand-nephew of the deceased, and grandson to her own brother Shujaat Jung) C. S. of Rupees 24 per mensem and husband of No. 12.
9	Ghulam Murtuza Husain	13		10	
10	Ghulam Abbas Ali	12	Great grand-nephews and niece, (Nikah children).	5	
11	Mahdi Begum	15		3	
12	Amman Bi	45	Grand niece-in-law and pensioner, infirm.	3	
13	Ghulam Raza Ali	9	Great grand-nephews and nieces, (Shadi children).	10	Family of Ghulam Azim Ali (grand-nephew of the deceased and grandson of her own brother Shujaat Jung) C. S. of Rs. 24 per mensem.
14	Hydari Begum	15		5	
15	Kadaria Begum	10		5	
16	Nur-un-Nissa Begum	6		5	
17	Muhammad Namdar	70	Old servants	8	Khansaman.
18	Muhammad Usman	50		4	
19	Muhammad Ghafar	3		4	
20	Siddik Husain	20		4	
21	Muhammad Ghous	50		4	
22	Muhammad Ghous	70		4	
23	Abdur Razzak	70		4	
24	Muhammad Akil	60		4	
25	Shaikh Hyder	55		4	
26	Patchay	65		4	
27	Shamsud Din	75		4	Blind.
28	Hazrat Padshah	50		3	Son of family priest. Charitable allowance.
29	Kadir Bi	50	Old maid-servants	4	Housekeepers.
30	Karim Bi	50		4	
31	Fazila Bi	60		3	
32	Latifa Bi	60		3	
33	Sillar Bi	50		3	
34	Gulab	65		3	
35	Arasta	65		3	
36	Mama Halim	50		3	
37	Kadu	30		3	
38	Lachmi	60		3	
39	Dildar Banuma	80		3	A concubine of a deceased brother of the late Begum commuted a Carnatic Stipend of Rupees 2 in 1871
40	Hamida Bi	40		3	Widow of old servant Alla Bakhsh.
41	Sayyidani Bi	70		3	
42	Fakhru Bi	35		3	
43	Hamida	60		3	
44	Amir Bi	7		3	Orphan daughter of old servant Zahra Bi. Recommended that this stipend should cease on her attaining her eighteenth year.
45	Rahmat Bi	50		3	
46	Mohideen Bi	55		3	
47	Jamila *alias* Zahra Bi	35		3	
48	Halim Sahiba	70		3	Blind.
49	Shurfu Bi	45		3	
50	Amir Bi	25		3	
	Total	..	......	255	

(Signed) F. H. TYRRELL,
Government Agent, Chepauk.

CHEPAUK,
7th August 1877.

No. 22. ORDER THEREON, 10th August 1877, No. 475.

The Government Agent having fully described the claims and circumstances of the dependants of the late Fazilat-un-Nissa Begum, the Governor in Council resolves to sanction from the lapsed stipend of Rupees 416-10-7, the payment of Rupees 255 per mensem to the persons named in the Distribution List submitted, marked A, with effect from the 30th April 1877, the date of the demise of the late Begum.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

Tanjore.

Read the following paper :—

No. 23. *From H. S. THOMAS, Esq., Government Agent, Tanjore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Tanjore, 27th June* 1877, *No.* 155.

In forwarding, herewith, a memorial addressed by Vijaya Sadanundaji Saheb and six others of the Mangalavilas, to His Grace the Governor of Madras, requesting a grant of Rupees 2,000 to each of their children for the performance of Barsa* ceremony, I have the honor to report that their request is inadmissible, inasmuch as the Government have already paid for the marriages of the applicants at the rate of Rupees 3,000 each in the year 1863, and also sanctioned in their Order, dated 5th October 1874, No. 408, an allowance for the marriages of their children at the rate of Rupees 1,000 each.

* Ceremony performed on the 12th day of the birth of a child.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

To

HIS AUGUST GRACE THE MOST NOBLE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS,
Governor in Council of Fort St. George.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,—We, the undersigned sons and natural daughters of the late His Highness Sivaji Maharaja of Tanjore, attached to His Highness' Mangalavilas or Seraglio, most humbly beg to approach your Grace with the following statement of troubles and difficulties in the hope that it will receive your Grace's kind attention.

We beg to state that the death of the Maharaja has transferred us to the protection of the Honorable British Government, and we have become the dependent children of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress of India.

We beg therefore to assert as such our right to claim the munificence of your august Grace as Her Majesty's representative in the present distressed state of our affairs.

The monthly stipend assigned to us is so small and inadequate that it necessarily leaves us entirely dependent on the mercy of the Honorable Government for pecuniary aid for defraying the large expenditure which is entailed on us by marriages and other domestic occurrences. We have now to celebrate the Barsa festival which is an expensive undertaking in commemoration of the birth of our children. It is a most important ceremony not inferior in point of religious obligation to the Upanayana in the Braminical class. The extra expenses which it involves amounts at the lowest calculation to 20,000 Rupees at the rate of 2,000 per each individual.

During the lifetime of the late Maharaja ceremonies of the kind would have cost a more splendid sum and they would have been celebrated with greater show and in a more dignified style. Your Grace's Government has made suitable grants for such ceremonies in similar cases of the members of the Seraglio, just in the same way as for marriages. We would only add that the late Commissioner has assured us that the Government will amply provide for our wants whenever such expensive ceremonies may have to be celebrated in our families.

We beg lastly to pray that your Grace will be moved with compassion for the depressed state of our finances and sanction a special grant of 2,000 Rupees each to enable us to celebrate the Barsa in due style. Your Grace's most obediently.

Ry VIJAYA SADANUNDAJI SAHEB
and six others.

No. 24. ORDER THEREON, 10th August 1877, No. 476.

The Government concur with the Agent in Tanjore that the request preferred by the individuals referred to in the foregoing letter is wholly inadmissible.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

Tanjore.

Read the following paper :—

No. 25. *From H. S. THOMAS, Esq., Collector of Tanjore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Ardhangi, 2nd August* 1877, *No.* 2634.

I have the honor to submit the enclosed letter sent through me as Political Agent to be forwarded to His Grace the Governor from Her Highness Mathustree Yeswantamba Boyi Saib, one of the Dowager Queens of the late Rajah.

2. The loan sought is not a loan from Government, but merely a forestalling by a few days of her own proper income. A convenience frequently arranged by Receivers.

3. I conceive Her Highness' more proper course would have been to address the High Court, but it does not seem becoming of me to give her advice of this sort in the present position of the Receivership.

No. 26. ORDER THEREON, 11th August 1877, No. 477.

Mr. Thomas appears to the Government to be quite free to give the Rani the advice which he suggests in his concluding paragraph.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

Pudukottai.

Read the following paper :—

No. 27. *Telegram from the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 8th August* 1877.

Your letter dated 19th April regarding Pudukottai adoption. Was recognition of Raja's nephew as heir apparent sanctioned by Madras Government ?

No. 28. ORDER THEREON, 13th August 1877, No. 479.

The following reply will be despatched :—

Raja Pudukottai has never recognized his brother's son as his heir. Brother died 2nd May 1871 : Raja on 25th November following nominated, but without any adoption, his grandson as heir, which was disallowed in November 1873, as stated paragraph 2 my letter 19th April last. In absence of son of his own, brother's son, being next in succession, has been constantly described and treated by the Madras Government as heir, heir apparent, heir presumptive. Point for decision is whether grandson now formally adopted cuts nephew out of succession.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

Carnatic Stipends.

Read the following paper :—

No. 29. *From MIR GHULAM HUSSAIN, residing in Laul Meah Thavadee, Mylapore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated St. Thomé, 4th July* 1877.

With reference to my memorial, No. 1255, dated 19th April 1877, to His Grace the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, I beg most respectfully to forward my memorial to the address of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, with the facts and circumstances connected with my case, for the reconsideration of His Grace, and therefore solicit your honor will be graciously pleased to transmit the same with the recommendation of this Government to its proper destination.

ENCLOSURE NO. 1.

To

HIS GRACE THE MOST HONORABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

The Humble Memorial of MIR GHULAM HUSSAIN, son of the late Mir Ghulam Hyder, residing in the District of Madras.

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH,—That your humble memorialist begs most respectfully to state in few lines the redress memorialist seeks at the equitable hands of your most just and liberal Government, and beg a thousand pardons for intruding on your Grace's most valuable moments.

The memorialist's desire of obtaining the sanction of the Government Agent for the continuance of the Carnatic stipends long enjoyed by memorialist's late godmothers, named Pautcha Kathu and Guree Ammah, since deceased ; Memorialist presented a petition to the Government Agent and obtained an endorsement in answer thereto, in which it is stated that the pensions referred to have lapsed on the death of the abovenamed holders which your memorialist craves leave to refer.

Memorialist further begs to state that neither in the report submitted to the Madras Government for sanction by the Government Agent in 1874, nor in the Government Order made thereon in June 1874, sanctioning for grants of stipends, it is stated that the grants of the said named Pautcha Kathu and Guree Ammah being Huram (or concubines of the deceased stipendiaries) should be lapsed to Government on their demise. Memorialist begs to say that, in numberless cases of this description, persons are drawing the pensions from the grants of the deceased Huram (or concubine) no sooner they succeed them as the sole heirs of their godmothers, as it is in the present case of your memorialist ; and that because the Government was so pleased to pass such an order as to resume the hereditary grants enjoyed by his father at his demise, it is evidently clear that there would be a saving to Government in the sum of Rupees 18 per mensem, and that of his godmothers' stipends in the sum of Rupees 12, on the whole amounting to Rupees 30 were lapsed to Government for the benefit of the State. On memorialist applying to the Government Agent to continue the Carnatic stipend which was enjoyed by his late godmothers above named, failed to obtain the relief both from the Collector of Madras and the Government Agent for a grant of any amount from either his late father's allowance or that of his godmothers' stipends, for either of which memorialist presumed he is entitled to, because either of them having no issues brought him up and nourished him and got him married and kept him with them under the same roof up to their death, otherwise memorialist, being deprived of his father's allowance, would have died by this time through starvation, being advanced in age.

Memorialist further begs to state, that, by the former Muhammedan Rulers of the Carnatic, "the Mutaliquan Dehat Inam allowance" was granted to memorialist's ancestors for their subsistence, and was uninterruptedly enjoyed by them, and lastly by your memorialist's late father, Mir Ghulam Hyder, in the sum of Rupees 18 per mensem, is unquestionably a hereditary allowance which was so maintained even by the British authorities up to 1863. When your memorialist's late father expired, a claim for the continuance to him of his father's allowance was preferred by your memorialist to the Collector of Madras, but to memorialist's astonishment intimates to him by an endorsement to the effect—" That petitioner is informed that the yeomiah enjoyed by Mir Ghulam Hyder, with reference to the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 8th June 1874, was a life-grant, and lapsed to Government at his demise in 1863, and it therefore cannot be continued to the petitioner ; " on which memorialist was forced to submit

an appeal to the Madras Government, who, in transmitting his subsequent petitions to Government in 1869 stated, in their letter which accompanied it, that, when memorialist's late father's share of the said Mutaliquan allowance was registered by them in his name in 1814, it was beyond all doubt a hereditary grant as represented by your memorialist, but in 1815 it was, in common with the shares of Mir Ghulam Ali, Mir Culbay Ali, and Kyrun Nissa Begum of No. 8 (your memorialist's paternal great-grandfather's children by his Nicka wife), reduced by themselves though without cause whatever to a life-grant, and that therefore they do not deem it called for to recommend the continuance of the said shares of Rupees 18 per mensem to your memorialist. Now it is wonderfully astonishing for him to represent from the fact that the other shares of the said "Mutaliquan pension" which were enjoyed by your memorialist's father's brothers (the said Mr. Ghulam Ali and others) when on their demise many many years after 1815, was continued to the heirs named Nurjan and Muhammad Umer though at a reduced rate of Rupees 29-8-0 each per annum, and that if, as assured by the Madras Government, all the shares of the said Mutaliquan pension had been declared in that year as limited for the heirs of their recipients the shares of the said Mir Ghulam Ali and others could not be continued to their posterity. Hence it is now for your Grace alone to consider how far it is equitable for your generous rule absolutely to decline to continue the allowance of Rupees 18 to your memorialist, whereas the other shares of the same pensions have been without the least objection whatever continued to his cousins, the said Nurjan and others, who are likewise great-grandsons of the said original grantee.

Under such a predicament memorialist is at a loss to learn that whether in the year 1847, as stated by the Collector, or in the year 1815, as appears from the said Government recommendatory letter, the said hereditary allowance enjoyed by his family was ordered to be a life-grant.

In conclusion and under these circumstances your memorialist most humbly prays that your Grace will in mercy and compassion be pleased to take into consideration the decision that has been passed in his deplorable case, and order the continuance of a small monthly allowance out of the Rupees 30 at least for his life as memorialist is old and unable to earn a livelihood hereafter. For which act of justice and magnanimity GOD will bless and prosper your Grace a thousand-fold. And your memorialist, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

ST. THOME, *July* 1877.

No. 30. ORDER THEREON, 16th August 1877, No. 486.

The memorial will be forwarded with the remark that the Government have no recommendation to make on behalf of petitioner.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

No. 31. *To the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, dated Fort St. George, 16th August* 1877, *No.* 487.

I am directed to forward, for transmission to the Secretary of State for India, the enclosed despatch giving cover to a memorial from Mir Ghulam Hussain, son of the late Mir Ghulam Hyder, praying to be granted a charitable allowance for life.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

No. 32. *To the Most Honorable the Secretary of State for India, dated Fort St. George, 16th August* 1877, *No.* 19.

Proceedings 16th August 1877, No. 486.

We have the honor to forward the accompanying Memorial addressed to your Lordship by Meer Gholam Hoossain, son of the late Meer Gholam Hyder, praying to be granted a charitable allowance for life.

2. The object of petitioner is to obtain the continuance to him of the Carnatic Stipends enjoyed by the late Pautcha Kathoo and Gooreeammah, represented to be

24

his godmothers. With this view Meer Gholam Hoossain first applied to the Government Agent at Chepauk, who has recorded an endorsement to the effect that he could not discover that petitioner has any claim at all to a Carnatic Stipend.

3. We have no recommendation to make on behalf of petitioner.

Carnatic Property.

Read the following paper :—

No. 33. *From Messrs. RAM DOSS, NARRAIN DOSS, and P. LACHAMIAH, Sowcars, to the Receiver of the Carnatic Property, dated Madras,* 13*th August* 1877.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter and certificate (copies below), and with reference to your letter, No. 20, to the Collector, we beg to request that you will be pleased to obtain the sanction of Government to the Collector of Chingleput District notifying in the District Gazette, and by tom-tom in the villages concerned, at our expense, your sale of the claim of the equity of redemption of the villages of Noomble and Puliampett in the Subdistrict of Poonamallee, Sydapett Taluq.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From G. HAMNETT, Esq., the Receiver of the Carnatic Property, to Messrs. RAM DOSS, NARRAIN DOSS, and P. LACHAMIAH, Sowcars, dated Madras, 10th August 1877, No. 25.

With reference to your letter, dated the 13th June 1877, I have the honor to inform you that Government have confirmed my sale to you of my claim of the equity of redemption of the villages of Noomble and Puliampett.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

No. 26.

I, George Hamnett, Receiver of the Carnatic Property, appointed under Act XXI of 1868, hereby certify that I have sold my right, title, and interest in the equity of redemption of the villages of Noomble and Puliampett, situated in the taluq of Sydapett, in the Subdistrict of Poonamallee, and in the District of Chingleput, belonging to the estate of His Highness the late Nawab of the Carnatic, for the sum of Rupees 10,000, to Messrs. Ram Doss, Narrain Doss, and P. Lachamiah of Madras, Sowcars, and have conveyed to them all my right therein by a deed of conveyance executed on the 24th day of March 1877, subject to the conditions specified in the Indemnity Bond executed by them of same date; and that the Government of Madras have under date the 4th August 1877, by their Order, No. 464, confirmed the said sale.

MADRAS,
10*th August* 1877.

(Signed) G. HAMNETT,
Receiver of the Carnatic Property.

No. 7.

Submitted for the orders of Government, with copy of letter to the Collector of Chingleput, dated the 24th March 1877, No. 20, and of his endorsement, No. 277, dated 1st June 1877.

MADRAS,
15*th August* 1877.

(Signed) G. HAMNETT,
Receiver of the Carnatic Property.

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From G. HAMNETT, Esq., the Receiver of the Carnatic Property, to the Collector of Chingleput, dated Madras, 24th March 1877, No. 20.

I have the honor to inform you that, in my capacity as Receiver of the Carnatic Property, I have sold my right, title, and interest in the equity of redemption of the villages of Noomble and Puliampett for the sum of Rupees 10,000 to Messrs. Ram Doss, Narrain Doss, and P. Lachamiah, and I have conveyed to them all my right therein by a deed of conveyance executed this day, and I request that you will be so good as to arrange for the announcement of the fact in the villages in question and in the District Gazette on Messrs. Ram Doss, Narrain Doss, and P. Lachamiah paying the necessary costs.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

No. 277.

ENDORSEMENT on Petition, No. 20, dated 24th March 1877, presented by George Hamnett, Esq., the Receiver of the Carnatic Property.

The Collector does not consider that, under the instructions received from the Board, there is any necessity for his issuing an official proclamation either in the District Gazette or in the villages referred to in the above petition, in regard to the conveyance of the property sold to Ram Doss, Narrain Doss, &c. If the purchasers desire to publish a notice in the District Gazette they can do so by inserting an advertisement on payment of the requisite charges to the Officer in charge of the District Press.

SAIDAPET,
1*st June* 1871.

(Signed) R. W. BARLOW,
Collector.

No. 34. ORDER THEREON, 18th August 1877, No. 491.

The Government refer petitioners to the Collector's reply, which they approve.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

Prince of Arcot.

Read the following papers :—

No. 35. *From MUMTAZ-UN-NISSA BEGUM SAHIBA, Widow of His Highness the late Prince of Arcot, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Sydapet,* 30*th June* 1877.

No. 1913.

Referred to the Government Agent, Chepauk, for report.

(By Order.)

FORT ST. GEORGE,
31*st July* 1877.

(Signed) H. B. GRIGG,
Acting Under Secretary,
in charge.

No. 36. No. 313.

Report called for by Government Endorsement of 31*st July* 1877, *No.* 1913, *on Petition of Mumtaz-un-Nissa Begum Sahiba.*

Mumtaz-un-Nissa Begum Sahiba, Nikah widow of His late Highness Prince Azim Jah, asks for a house-rent allowance similar to that granted to other members of the

family, not only to those who had hitherto resided in the Shadi Mahal, but also to Intizam-ul-Mulk Bahadur who did not reside there.

2. The Secretary of State in his Despatch conferring a perpetual stipend on the family of the late Prince Azim Jah, plainly declared that no further sum would be granted to them on any pretext whatever. Subsequently however a grant was made to dependants of the late Prince Azim Jah, and when the rent of the Shadi Mahal ceased to be paid by the Government, an allowance of Rupees 100 was made to five families of the Prince of Arcot's relatives who had resided at the Shadi Mahal, and Rupees 50 per mensem to another in consideration of their having hitherto lived in quarters the rent of which had been paid by Government: and Intizam-ul-Mulk, a son of His late Highness Prince Azim Jah, was afterwards also granted a house-rent allowance of Rupees 100 a-month by G.O., of 11th May 1877, No. 337, on the same grounds; for though he had lately ceased, on account of family differences, to occupy his quarters in the Shadi Mahal, yet he still retained possession of them and could have lived there had he chosen to do so: he was therefore equally with his brothers deprived of those quarters by the action of Government in ceasing to pay rent for the Shadi Mahal.

3. House-rent allowances have always been granted in lieu of free quarters of which the occupants have been deprived by the action of Government. The petitioner is in exactly the same position now as she was when her husband died three years ago when her stipend was fixed at Rupees 1,300 per mensem. She never resided in the Shadi Mahal, and she suffered no loss or inconvenience by its abandonment. I therefore see no reason why she should put forward a claim to have an additional allowance for house-rent.

CHEPAUK, (Signed) F. H. TYRRELL, Lieut.-Colonel,
11th August 1877. *Government Agent.*

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 37. ORDER THEREON, 20th August 1877, No. 493.

The Government concur with the Government Agent in the opinion expressed by him that the petitioner has no claim to house-rent on the ground that her late husband did not utilise the accommodation formerly at his disposal in the Shadi Mahal, and that she has not resided there. The allowance granted to her on her husband's death, must be regarded as a full acknowledgment of her claims on Government.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

Pudukottai.

Read the following paper :—

No. 38. *From H. SEWELL, Esq., Political Agent and Acting District Magistrate at Trichinopoly, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 9th August* 1877, *No.* 194.

With reference to G.O., No. 386, dated 16th June last, I have the honor to request the clear instruction of the Government as to whether or not the Session Judge of this District has jurisdiction to dispose of cases in which the prisoners being British subjects are accused of having committed heinous offences in the Pudukottai territory, and who may be committed to the Session Court under the provision of G.O., No. 367, dated 17th June 1875, paragraph 5.

2. I regret to have to trouble the Government again on the subject, but the Government Order quoted in the beginning of this letter does not expressly say whether

the Session Judge has jurisdiction or not in such cases. I can, of course, refuse to surrender the parties, but, unless our Court has jurisdiction, they will escape trial altogether, which, I presume, is not the wish of Government.

No. 39. ORDER THEREON, 21st August 1877, No. 495.

Mr. Sewell is referred to Section 9 of Act XI of 1872 with the proviso.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

Nos. 40-41. Vide Proedings separately sent.

Nos. 42—44. Vide Proceedings separately sent.

Travancore.

Read the following papers:—

No. 45. *From J. D. GRANT, Esq., Officiating District Engineer, Tinnevelly, to the Secretary to Government, Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, dated Palamcottah, 8th June* 1877, *No.* 46.

I beg to bring to your notice the delay, waste of time, and inconvenience that arises from the arrangements under which Imperial work is now carried out in the Travancore Territory.

2. For repairs to Military, Postal, Telegraph, and Ecclesiastical buildings I am frequently called on to furnish estimates, and, as it is impossible for me to send an officer to see these petty works, I usually request the Chief Engineer of the Travancore Government to prepare the estimates; and such requisitions, I may mention, have always been readily and promptly complied with.

3. In the execution of the work the same difficulty arises, and I am obliged to have recourse to the same remedy and to ask the Chief Engineer to carry out the work and furnish the necessary vouchers.

4. Correspondence then not unfrequently follows as to the expenditure not being shown in the proper forms, and altogether, as you will readily perceive, the system is most clumsy.

5. Again when any emergent repairs are necessary, to save time it would be well for me to send an officer at once to do what is necessary; but, as the staff of the district at present stand, it is not possible for me to do this without producing confusion in the work here.

6. I am now on the point of starting to Quilon to see the Powder Magazine which is reported to be again leaky, and as I shall travel through Travancore expeditiously, the expense to Government will be considerable and the loss of time to me of some importance.

7. To obviate these constantly recurring inconveniences, I would suggest that some arrangement be come to with the Government of His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore, by which all Imperial works within Travancore be estimated for and executed by the Department Public Works of that State, a system which I am sure

will be found more convenient and satisfactory than the present circuitous way of working.

No. 45-A. *From J. D. GRANT, Esq., Officiating District Engineer, Tinnevelly, to the Deputy Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, dated Palamcottah, 11th August* 1877, *No.* 70.

Referring to your memorandum, No. 2177, of 4th instant, I have the honor to inform you that the practice of handing over works to the Chief Engineer, Travancore, for execution has been in force in this district for many years, and the bills signed by the officers of that department have been passed by the Examiner of Public Works Accounts.

2. The only authority I can quote is that given in G.O., No. 258, of 26th January 1872, in which, however, there is mention made of much previous correspondence, none of which is in this office.

No. 2407.

Transferred to the Political Department.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 23rd *August* 1877. (Signed) E. A. FOORD, Colonel, R E., *Secretary to Government, P.W.D.*

No. 46. ORDER THEREON, 28th August 1877, No. 505.

Ordered that the papers above recorded, together with copy of G.O., Public Works Department, dated 26th January 1872, be forwarded to the Officiating Resident in Travancore and Cochin in view to his considering, in communication with the Travancore Sirkar, what arrangements can be made to obviate the difficulties adverted to in respect to the execution of public works at Quilon, and for the adjustment of payments made, for the works, through the exchange accounts.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

Travancore.

Read the following paper :—

No. 47. *From H. E. SULLIVAN, Esq., Acting Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, dated Trevandrum, 7th June* 1877, *No.* 43.

I have the honor to transmit the annual report on the administration of the State of Travancore for the year M.E. 1051, A. D. 1875-76.

2. LEGISLATION.—One Enactment Regulation I of 1051 was passed during the year, its object being the prohibition of unauthorized lotteries.

3. Three Royal Proclamations having the force of law were promulgated. The subjects were the constitution of an appellate authority from the decisions of Special Magistrates; the definition of the jurisdiction of the ordinary Courts in cases of contempt of Court by European British subjects, and an enunciation of the policy of the State in regard to the schism in the Syrian Church.

4. CIVIL JUSTICE.—The subjoined figures show the transaction of business in the Munsifs' Courts, during the year under report, as compared with the preceding year :—

	1050.	1051.
Suits pending and filed	29,982	31,728
Disposed of	26,096	27,800
Balance	3,886	3,928

5. The average duration of suits was two months and seven days, being less than the time occupied in the previous year by eleven days.

6. EXECUTION OF DECREES.—The apparent apathy evinced by decree-holders in suing out execution continues a noticeable feature. I have little doubt that, as pointed out in the last Administration Report, this is mainly due to the want of a special agency for the purpose. At present the duty of executing the decree devolves on the Judge who has passed it—a procedure which does not lend dignity to the Judicial office, and which at the same time causes great delay. There is clearly quite work enough to warrant the entertainment of a Nazir in each Court, and the propriety of making this addition to the Judicial Establishment will be urged upon His Highness' Government. In other respects, the administration of civil justice seems generally progressive and satisfactory.

7. CRIMINAL JUSTICE.—The above remark can hardly be applied to this portion of the administration. In the Zillah Courts, with the exception of those at Allepey and Ahlwye, where a marked improvement is observed, the delay in the disposal of cases seems to be on the increase. In Trevandrum itself, in 1050, the average duration of a trial was four days ; in 1051, it had run up to thirty-four days ; and in Nagercoil and Quilon the delay is very much in excess of the preceding year. In the Sadr Court the time occupied in the disposal of criminal cases had doubled the average of the previous year. A careful consideration of the matter, and a conference with the First Judge of the Sadr, has led me to the conclusion that to the system at present in force must be attributed this unsatisfactory state of affairs, rather than to an apathetic discharge of their functions on the part of Judicial officers. The subject is receiving the attention of His Highness' Government, and several measures of reform are in contemplation. One is the institution of monthly sessions for the disposal of all cases committed to the Courts, and another, a very important one, embracing the extension of the jurisdiction of the lower Courts under the provisions of the new Criminal Procedure Code, which is now in a forward state of preparation, and will soon be submitted for the approval of the Maharaja.

8. Of 42,877 persons brought before the Courts, 11,717 were convicted, and 7,803 acquitted. Four persons suffered capital punishment, four were imprisoned for life—one for ten years, and sixteen for seven years. The others were awarded terms of imprisonment of three years and under, 66 were flogged, and 108 fined. It is not quite clear how the other persons charged were disposed of ; but it would appear that a number of cases were compounded and others struck off the file on account of the non-attendance of complainants.

9. POLICE.—No information is to be found in the report as to the organization of the Police force, or of the manner in which they performed their duties ; but, judging from the number of convictions as compared with acquittals, detection appears to have been satisfactory.

10. JAILS.—The death-rate amongst the prisoners reached $6\frac{1}{2}$ per-cent., being $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in excess of the mortality of the previous year. This is accounted for by the prevalence of cholera during part of the year.

11. REGISTRATION OF ASSURANCES.—The number of instruments registered, the amount of income and expenditure, and the excess of the former over the latter are all in advance of the preceding year. The department is said to have worked very satisfactorily, and its operations are being gradually extended.

12. LAND REVENUE.—Owing to the unfavorable nature of the season, there is a deficiency under this head to the extent of Rupees 79,185. No land was sold for coffee planting during the year. The question as to whether the land-tax should be

raised in consequence of the abolition of the export duty on coffee, as provided in the rules, is still under consideration. It is believed that the planters would prefer the reimposition of the export duty to the augmentation of the land-tax, which would bear heavily on such portions of the estates as are not under crop. Besides, the land held under the ordinary light-tax tenure there are 10,400 acres held under old grants, and 40,000 purchased under the rules. A great deal of this is still unplanted, and but a comparatively small extent is in bearing.

13. CUSTOMS.—The point noticed in the report under this head are (1) the assimilation of the tariff to the revised tariff in British India; (2) the revision of the valuation of timber for fiscal purposes; (3) the exclusion from the export tariff of numerous petty articles in addition to the abolition of the export duty on coirmatting. The financial results exhibit a falling off for 1051 as compared with the preceding year of Rupees 6,783, which is more than accounted for by the abolition of the export duty on coffee. This but slightly affected the revenues of the preceding year, as the measure only came into operation during the last quarter of it. A comparison of the revenues of the two years, omitting the coffee duty in both, shows an increase, under the head of Customs, of about Rupees 18,000 for the year under review, which clearly indicates a development of commercial interprise.

14. SALT.—There was a slight falling off in the amount sold as compared with 1050, in which year the highest sales on record were effected in anticipation of the enhanced prices* which were to come into operation at the commencement of the year under report. Owing to the augmentation of price the revenue, notwithstanding the diminished sales, shows an increase of Rupees 43,228. Reforms of abuses among the executives of the department have been vigorously carried out to the great advantage of the public revenues. It is stated that the formerly much-coveted appointments in the department are now going begging, and that those employed are most anxious to be transferred to other branches of the service.

* Rupees 2-2-0 for home-made, and Rupees 2-5-0 for foreign.

15. ABKARI AND OPIUM.—There is an increase under this head of Rupees 7,863 arising from a resale of certain farms the leases of which had expired. At para. 138 of the report an account is given of the manner in which the monopoly of opium is worked in the State. The Contractor, it appears, gets a portion of the drug direct from Bombay, which, including charges, costs him Rupees 12 per lb. (Dutch), and a portion, which is distinguished as Madras opium, from the Cochin Contractor, which costs Rupees 10 per lb. in Travancore. An explanation was asked as to what Madras opium was, as the drug is not manufactured in the Presidency; and the Dewan states, in reply, that "whatever opium comes from Madras side is so called," and explains that the difference in price is in consequence of its inferiority to Malwa opium. The Dewan states that the poppy is grown at Palmanair and other places in North Arcot, and largely in Mysore; but so far as I am aware the manufacture of the drug is not licensed in either locality. The article brought to Cochin from the Madras side must therefore be carried for a long distance overland; and, unless the quality is very inferior, it is difficult to understand, except on the supposition that it is smuggled, how it can undersell the seaborne commodity from Bombay.

16. TIMBER AND FOREST PRODUCE.—Under the first head there was a slight falling off, but under the latter, there appears an increase of Rupees 85,820. Although the price of cardamoms was unprecedentedly low, a larger quantity was offered for sale than in the preceding year, and there was a slight increase in the amount realized by the sale of minor forest produce.

17. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.—Under this head there is a falling off of receipts to the extent of Rupees 30,000, the cause of which is not explained in the report.

18. TOTAL REVENUE.—In reviewing the Administration Report for 1050, Mr. MacGregor observed that the revenue of that year was the highest ever realized in the State, and 2½ lakhs in excess of the average of the five years preceding. It will be seen from the report now under notice that the revenue of 1051 has exceeded that of the preceding year by Rupees 60,243. The subjoined statement exhibits, at a glance, the

different heads under which an increase or decrease appears as compared with the preceding year :—

INCREASE.

		RS.
Judicial Fees	..	18,905
Arrack and Opium	..	11,134
Tobacco	..	7,973
Salt	..	43,228
Cardamoms, &c.	..	83,193
Interest	..	18,029
Arrears collected	..	2,815
	Total ..	1,85,277
		1,25,034
	Net Increase.	60,243

DECREASE.

		RS.
Land Revenue	..	79,185
Miscellaneous	..	30,023
Customs	..	14,754
Timber	..	7,072
	Total ..	1,25,034

As regards expenditure, the fact that, notwithstanding extraordinary charges, amounting to three lakhs, having to be met, in addition to remission of revenue, to the extent of one lakh, the excess of disbursements over income was only Rupees 3,000, proves that the financial administration of the State has been ably and economically conducted. The principal items of extraordinary expenditure were the cost of the Maharaja's tour, amounting to Rupees 1,30,395, and the expenses of the Morajapum ceremony, which were Rupees 1,82,000.

19. PUBLIC WORKS.—The total expenditure on public works, including the Maramut Department, amounted during the year to Rupees 8,94,065, as compared to Rupees 9,24,765, the expenditure of the preceding year. No new works were undertaken, and the expenditure has therefore been on works already under construction, and the usual maintenance and repairs; Rupees 53,000 were expended on the construction of the main road between Trevandrum and Cottyam; Rupees 50,000 on the Suspension Bridge at Poonalur on the Quilon-Shencottah Road; and Rupees 76,235 on the Wurkullay Barrier Junction Canal. This last work has not perhaps been prosecuted so vigorously as might have been wished; but, all things considered, it is hardly to be wondered at that His Highness' Government should have taken time to deliberate before providing more funds for this most useful, but very costly, project. It is stated in the report that the Government have determined on completing it, and this being the case, it will be expedient, on the ground of economy, to do so with as little delay as possible. A work requiring special supervision, and appliances, becomes more expensive every year that it is delayed. With the experience gained in the construction of Tunnel No. I, it may be hoped that the estimate for No. II, nearly four lakhs of rupees, will prove more reliable than the preceding ones. Although the outlay has been heavier than was anticipated, the work when completed will prove such a boon to the water-borne traffic of the country that the money will be well sunk, and if a small toll is levied on goods passing through the tunnels, which would be a very legitimate charge, a fair rate of interest on the outlay might be realized.

20. In connection with the Public Works Department, paragraph 168 of the report would seem to indicate the necessity of arrangements being made by the Government for the regular control and audit of Public Works Expenditure.

21. Before passing on to another subject, I may here observe that Mr. MacGregor's remarks, contained in paragraphs 40 to 47 of his letter, printed with the Proceedings of Government dated 16th November 1876, No. 729, have my entire concurrence.

When each year's returns demonstrate the advancing prosperity of the country, the policy of locking up large sums of money and thereby starving public works, to which so much of it is due, is more than questionable. Due provision having been made to meet all possible contingencies, the surplus should undoubtedly be devoted to one of two objects—either the further development of the resources of the country, or the reduction of taxation. In Travancore the first has not yet been attained, and never will be if the available capital of the State is not utilized towards that end. It has been shown that twenty lakhs as a working balance and reserve would more than meet all possible requirements, and any surplus over and above ought to be set free for expenditure on works of public utility. In accordance with the instructions conveyed in the Order of Government on the report for last year, I have begged the Sirkar to give the matter serious consideration, and I hope that this disposition to hoard up the public income unnecessarily may gradually be overcome.

22. EDUCATION.—The progress of the High School and College at Trevandrum is marked, the number of pupils for the year under report being 1,026 against 960 for the year preceding, the principal accession being in the Preparatory School. Thirty-seven, candidates passed the Matriculation examination, twenty-two took the F. A. degree, and all who went up for the B. A. degree, nine in number passed. The numbers for, the preceding year were.—

Matriculation.	First of Arts.	Bachelor of Arts.
29	17	9

so that the year 1051 contrasts very favorably with its immediate predecessor, as it does also with the average of preceding years.

23. The education of the younger Princes, aged 12 and 9 years, respectively, was, at the commencement of the year, entrusted to N. Runga Row, B.A., First Assistant in the College, and the progress made by them under his tuition is reported to be creditable.

24. The position of Female Education in Travancore was alluded to, in laudatory terms by Mr. MacGregor in reviewing the last report, and I quite agree with him that the success, attained must, in a great measure, be attributed to the personal encouragement afforded to it by His Highness the Maharaja. Ample money provision is made for those schools which are maintained at the cost of the State, and other schools receive grants-in-aid. In addition, His Highness makes a point of presiding at the distribution of prizes at the English Girls' School at Trevandrum, and this of itself affords encouragement to both pupils and teachers.

25. In the English District Schools the average daily number on the register was 936, and average daily attendance, 773. In the Vernacular Schools the attendance was—

	RS.
Village Schools	8,398
District do.	2,321
Total ..	10,719

being 567 in advance of the numbers in the year preceding.

26. The charges of the department amounted to Rupees 51,423, being Rs. 4,091 in excess of the previous year. The principal item of increase is under the head of Masters' Salaries. The fees realized amounted to Rupees 15,516 against Rupees 13,635 realized in 1050, leaving the net charges to be borne by the State at Rupees 35,907 against Rupees 33,697, the net charges of the year before.

27. The year under report saw the introduction of grants-in-aid to Elementary Vernacular Schools. The rules under which these grants can be obtained are at once liberal and judicious. They are available for *all* schools where the vernacular is taught up to a certain standard. To meet the charge a provision of Rupees 15,000 had been made. During the year under report, Rupees 8,686 were distributed amongst 218 schools; and, as the liberal intentions of the Government become more generally known,

it is probable that other schools will avail themselves of them. The rules of course provide for Government Inspection.

28. THE MUSEUM AND PUBLIC GARDENS.—The Museum collection is temporarily placed in a small building near the public offices pending the completion of the handsome building in the public gardens destined ultimately to receive it. This is in a forward state of progress, and the improvements in the public gardens were advanced during the year.

29. GOVERNMENT GARDEN AT PEERMADE.—As the expenditure on the Government experimental garden at Peermade continues to be largely in excess of the receipts, and as the experiment was merely intended to pioneer the way for the cultivation of tea, cinchona and other special products, it is now proposed to abandon it, and to leave the development of the capabilities of these hills to private enterprise, which has been attracted to them in considerable force.

30. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The expenditure under this head was Rupees 85,360 against Rupees 90,696 in the previous year. At the capital, where the various institutions are under the immediate supervision of Dr. Houston, the Durbar Physician, the working of the department leaves little to be desired; but for lack of such supervision the same cannot be said of the out-station hospitals, seventeen in number. These hospitals are admirably found in medicines and surgical appliances; but the late Deputy Surgeon-General Stewart found that many of the medical subordinates in charge were ignorant of the use of them. This is much to be regretted, and I shall take an early opportunity of conferring with the Sirkar in view to measures being taken towards increasing the efficiency of the department in this direction. A Medical School at the capital suggests itself as an obvious remedy; but it would be simply impossible for Dr. Houston to undertake such a charge, in addition to his other duties, without assistance. If this were provided, not only would some such arrangement be feasible, but, with the permission of His Highness, Dr. Houston might be able from time to time to visit the outlying stations.

31. MARINE DEPARTMENT.—This is administered as efficiently as ever by Captain Crawford, in addition to his other duties as Commercial Agent to the Sirkar. This energetic officer, whose name has been identified with the prosperity of the port of Allepey for upwards of a quarter of a century, combines the functions of Master Attendant with those of the Port Engineer. Of his abilities in the latter capacity the lighthouse built by him some seventeen or eighteen years ago is a lasting memorial; his rough and ready wooden pier is of the greatest service both to the Sirkar and to private traders; and the conservancy of the canal which connects the port with the line of back-water communication is very satisfactory.

32. The tonnage visiting the ports of Allepey and Colachel, as compared with the preceding year, is shown below:—

	1050.		1051.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Steamers	86	62,506	90	57,282
Square-rigged vessels	87	27,846	61	28,337
Small crafts	140	7,555	207	11,989

33. The report shows, I think, that the State of Travancore is in an eminently prosperous condition, and this satisfactory state of affairs is unquestionably due, in a degree, to the able administration of the Dewan, Seshiah Sastri, and to the support accorded to his measures by His Highness the Maharaja. Judging from previous reports much has been done in the way of reforming abuses and improving the efficiency of the administrative agencies; and, whilst entitled to view the retrospect complacently, it is satisfactory to observe that both His Highness and his Minister are fully alive to the fact that much yet remains to be done, and I am aware that several important measures, which when matured will materially promote good government and the public welfare, are now under consideration.

No. 48. ORDER THEREON, 29th August 1877, No. 506.

In his letter above recorded, the Acting Resident of Travancore submits a careful and exhaustive review of the Administration Report of that State for the year 1875-76, and His Grace the Governor in Council fully concurs with Mr. Sullivan in the opinion expressed in the concluding paragraph of his letter to the effect that the report shows the State of Travancore to be in an eminently prosperous condition. He learns with much satisfaction that His Highness the Maharaja has now under consideration several important measures which will tend still further to promote good government and the public welfare.

2. The Acting Resident's remarks in connection with the execution of Civil Decrees, the improvement of Criminal Justice, the extension of expenditure on Public Works under a regular system of audit and control, and the adoption of measures for increasing the efficiency of the Medical Establishment, have the full approval of Government.

3. The attention of the Board of Revenue will be directed to Mr. Sullivan's remarks on the importation of so-called "Madras opium."

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

Two-Lakh Fund.

Read the following papers :—

No. 49. *From* W. P. AUSTIN, *Esq., Acting Sub-Collector of North Arcot, in charge of the Stipend Pay Office, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Vellore,* 13*th August* 1877, *No.* 110.

I have the honor to forward, herewith, a petition from Booden Khan, nephew of Faminda Begum and Moorissa Begum, widows of Tippoo Sultan, praying for a pensionary allowance on the ground of his relationship, his impaired health, and his large family.

2. Petitioner is a late arrival from Seringapatam, which district he appears to have left from pressure of the famine. His relationship is certified to by many of the old pensioners connected with this office besides those whose names appear in the Mahazur attached to his petition, and his family consists of the following nine individuals, who are, I learn, entirely dependent upon him :—

One wife.
Three sons and } ranging from fourteen years to fifteen months.
Three daughters }
One aged sister, quite blind.
One sister's son, a cripple.

3. From the medical certificate appended to his petition it appears he is now in good health and can therefore in some way help himself. In consideration, however, of his large family I beg to recommend him for a small pension.

No. 1581.

MEMORANDUM.

With reference to his letter, dated 13th August 1877, No. 110, the Acting Sub-Collector in charge of the Stipend Pay Office is requested to state the amount of pension he would recommend to be given for the support of Booden Khan's family.

FORT ST. GEORGE, (Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
17*th August* 1877. *Chief Secretary.*

No. 50. *From W. P. AUSTIN, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector of North Arcot, in charge of the Stipend Pay Office, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Vellore, 24th August* 1877, *No.* 115.

With reference to memorandum, No. 1581, dated 17th August 1877, I have the honor to state that I think a pension of Rupees 10 may be granted to Booden Khan for himself and his family of nine members, two of whom are blind and crippled.

No. 51. ORDER THEREON, 30th August 1877, No. 507.

The Sub-Collector's letters will be forwarded to the Government of India, with the support of Government in behalf of the recommendation made.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

No. 52. *To the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Fort St. George, 30th August* 1877, *No.* 508.

I am directed to forward, for the favorable consideration of the Government of India, the accompanying copies of letters from the Acting Sub-Collector of North Arcot in charge of the Stipend Pay Office, recommending the grant of a pension of Rupees 10 per mensem to Booden Khan, nephew of Faminda Begum and Moorissa Begum, widows of Tippoo Sultan, on the ground of his relationship, his impaired health, and the large family entirely dependent on him, consisting of nine souls, two of whom are blind and crippled.

Dated 13th and 24th August 1877, Nos. 110 and 115.

2. Under the circumstances, this Government would support the recommendation made by Mr. Austin.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

Pensions.

Read the following paper :—

No. 53. *From W. P. AUSTIN, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector of North Arcot, in charge of Stipend Pay Office, Vellore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Vellore, 25th August* 1877, *No.* 119.

I have the honor to submit, for the consideration and orders of Government, the question of appointing a successor to the late Mahomed Abdoollah Hoossain Thoyer, Superintendent of the Tomb of Padsha Begum, principal wife of Tippoo Sultan.

2. Mahomed Abdoollah Hoossain who succeeded his late father-in-law Buddyooddeen Khan in 1875, in the management of the tomb ceremonies, died at Madras, where he went for the benefit of his health, on the 7th May last. He has left four grown-up sons and two married daughters, who have presented petitions relative to the continuance of the ceremonial allowance of 50 Rupees drawn by their late father.

G.O., 16th October 1875, No. 706.

3. From the sons' petition it would appear that their late father expressed a wish on his death-bed that his second son, Ally Nucky Thoyer, should succeed him, and the ceremonies be performed with the assistance of his junior son-in law Ally Moosa Rezah Juddee.

4. The four sons, from what I can see of them, are naturally of weak intellects, and therefore incapable of supervising the ceremonies. I told them the work required a man of some knowledge, whereupon they unanimously selected their junior brother-in-

27

law Ally Moosa Rezah, assigning as their reason for this selection that he had assisted their father in the work. At a subsequent interview, however, they requested that either the second son, or second and third sons, should be appointed, as they had a prior claim to their father's office, explaining their former choice to have been the result of a severe headache from which all four brothers were suffering at the first interview.

5. The sons are undoubtedly the proper persons to succeed, but as they are not very brilliant a selection must necessarily be made from among the other members of the family. The two daughters are Gosha women and it is not usual to appoint a female to the office. There remain then only the two sons-in-law, of whom the junior, Ally Moosa Rezah Juddee, was their father's assistant in the performance of the ceremonies, and who had also his consent to the assistant's office in the event of the second son succeeding; the senior son-in-law is a man of no education and of a rude disposition.

6. The original tomb allowance was Rupees 100 per mensem. This was subsequently reduced to 50 Rupees, the other fifty being paid to Mahomed Beg for the ceremonies over the tomb of Fathmah Khanum Begum, wife of Hyder Alli. I do not think that Government would raise any objection to continuing the 50 Rupees for Padsha Begum's ceremonies, seeing that she was the principal wife of Tippoo Sultan, and her surviving relatives are not in a position to carry on the ceremonies without State aid, their only income being a pension of 45 Rupees sanctioned in the name of the eldest daughter, and which is distributed among them in shares barely sufficient for their own support.

G.O., 7th August 1876, No. 481.

No. 54. ORDER THEREON, 30th August 1877, No. 509.

The Governor in Council resolves to continue the allowance of Rupees 50 per mensem for the maintenance of the tomb and funeral ceremonies of Padsha Begum, and directs that Ally Nucky Thoyer, the second son of the late Mahomed Abdoollah Hoossain, and Ally Moosa Rezah Juddee, his son-in-law, be appointed to perform the ceremonies.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

Nos. 55 & 56. *Vide* Proceedings seperately sent.

A

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TO THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT,

FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1877.

1 Index Numbers of the Proceedings.	2 Subject.	3 Dates of Proceedings.	4 Date of Report to Secretary of State for India.	5 Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	6 Page.
		1877.			
1 & 2	*Pudukottai.*—The orders of the Political Agent in regard to the use, by the Zemindar of Kullakottai, of a certain description of turband or head-dress within Pudukottai limits not interfered with.	1st Sep., No. 514.	....	....	415
3 & 4	*Empress of India.*—The Resident requested to deliver to their Highnesses the Maharajah of Travancore and the Rajah of Cochin the banners intended for them, with full ceremonial honors, in public Durbar.	3rd Sep., No. 515.	....	....	417
5	*Mahomedans.*	3rd Sep., No. 516.	....	....	417
6 & 7	*Baroda.*	5th Sep., No. 518.	....	....	417
8—10	——— The suggestion of the Commissioner of Police that the Government of Baroda be recouped the value (Rupees 87-10-4) of the horse and equipment not required for the guard at Doveton House, approved; and the Accountant-General requested to make the necessary adjustment.	7th Sep., No. 521.	....	....	418
10-A & 10-B	*Princess of Tanjore.*—Reply of His Excellency the Viceroy to a congratulatory letter from Her Highness the Princess of Tanjore, to be delivered to Her Highness by the Government Agent at that station.	12th Sep., No. 527.	....	....	418

1 Index Numbers of the Proceedings.	2 Subject.	3 Dates of Proceedings.	4 Date of Report to Secretary of State for India.	5 Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings	6 Page.
		1877.			
11—14	*French Government.*—The Collector of South Arcot authorised to issue a bill for Rupees 3,000 on the Collector of the Godavery District in favor of the Treasurer and Paymaster of the French Government, to be recovered from the third instalment of rent due to France for the current year.	14th Sep., Nos. 537, & 538.	....	....	419
15 & 16	*Ex-Zemindar of Palcondah.*—The disbursement of Rupees 400 for the funeral expenses of the late Vencatapathy Raz, the only son of the ex-Zemindar of Palcondah, sanctioned.	18th Sep., No. 541.	....	....	420
17—19	*Political Pensioners.* — Sanction accorded for the transfer to Jeddah, in Turkish Arabia, of the pension of Mahboob Khatoo who is desirous of proceeding and residing there permanently, and the Government of India addressed on the subject.	21st Sep., Nos. 546, & 547.	....	....	421
20 & 21	*Carnatic Stipendaries.*—The commutation of the stipend of Ghulam Abid Hussain, sanctioned.	22nd Sep., No. 548.	....	....	422
22 & 23	*Imperial Assemblage, Delhi.*—Letter from Government of India forwarding copy of correspondence with Secretary of State regarding the Imperial Assemblage held at Delhi on 1st January 1877, recorded.	22nd Sep., No. 549.	....	....	423
24 & 25	*Pudukottai.* — Sanction granted for the sale of Promissory Notes to the value of Rupees 1,00,000 standing in the name of His Excellency the Rajah.	22nd Sep., No. 550.	....	....	429
26 & 27	*Nawab Ghusiah Begum.*—Reply of His Excellency the Viceroy to a letter from Her Highness the Nawab Ghusiah Begum, forwarded to Government Agent, Chepauk, for delivery.	24th Sep., No. 552.	....	....	430
28 & 29	*Tanjore Palace.*—The decision of the Government of India declining to interfere with the orders of the Madras Government on the petition of certain ladies of the Tanjore Palace for an increase of stipend, to be communicated to petitioners.	24th Sep., No. 553.	....	....	431
30—32	*Political Detenus.*—The sanction of the Government of India requested to the continuance of the allowance of Rupees 3 per mensem to the three Political detenus in the Cuttack Mahals during the prevailing distress.	24th Sep., Nos. 554, & 555.	....	....	432

1 Index Numbers of the Proceedings.	2 Subject.	3 Dates of Proceedings.	4 Date of Report to Secretary of State for India.	5 Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	6 Page.
		1877.			
33 & 34	*Carnatic.*—The supply of clothing for the Guards of Honor of Her Highness Nabob Khyre-oon-Nissa Begum Sahibah in advance for 1878-79, sanctioned.	25th Sep., No. 559.	....	....	433
35—37	*Baroda.*	25th Sep., Nos. 560 & 561.	....	....	434
38—40	*Two-Lakh Fund.*—Letter from the Officer in charge of the Stipend Pay Office, Vellore, forwarding petition from Taj Bee Bee, niece of Misree Begum, and recommending her for a compassionate allowance, forwarded for the favorable consideration of the Government of India.	28th Sep., Nos. 564 & 565.	....	....	434
41—44	*Prince of Arcot.* — Orders issued respecting the completion of the drainage of Amir Mahal.	29th Sep., No. 567.	....	....	435

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT,

FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1877.

Pudukota.

Read the following paper :—

No. 1. *Memorial from* VIGEA RUNGASAWMY SINGAPULLI, *Zemindar of Kullakottai in the Tanjore District, to His Grace the* DUKE *of* BUCKINGHAM *and* CHANDOS, *Governor of Madras, dated Pudukota,* 25*th July* 1877.

HUMBLY SHEWETH—That memorialist is the son-in-law of the Raja of Pudukota and brother of his Senior Ranee Sahib.

2. That owing to his near relationship to the Senior Ranee, who, the Government are fully aware, is living separated from the Raja for these many years, His Excellency has always entertained against memorialist a strong feeling of hostility and bitter animosity, which he demonstrated by preferring, from time to time, the most frivolous and groundless complaints against him to the Political Agent with a view of preventing him from coming to visit his sister in her isolated condition, a fact which the records of the Political Agent's office and of the Government from 1868 to 1872 will show.

3. Such feeling of animosity became still more inveterate by the fact of his complaints being unheeded, and memorialist's subsequent marriage with the Princess, the eldest daughter of the Senior Ranee, which, notwithstanding all the strenuous efforts made by the Raja to prevent, the Sirkele was directed to carry out under the immediate instructions of the Political Agent and the sanction and approval of Government.

4. Since his marriage with the Princess under such circumstances, memorialist took up his residence in Pudukota, in the vicinity of the Senior Ranee's palace; and although, in doing so, he has studiously avoided giving any cause of offence to the Raja, yet he has been subjected to various kinds of petty annoyances either directly or indirectly.

5. In this state of things it happened that in the month of November 1875, memorialist performed the ear-boring ceremony for one of his children in the temple at Terugokurnam, and on this occasion he wore his usual oriental costume, including an embroidered turban or head-dress known as the Malabar pattern, which his predecessors and himself, as being Zemindars, wore always on particular occasions.

6. Shortly after the performance of the said ceremony, memorialist received a Yadast from the Sirkele, dated 2nd December 1875, No. 144 (Enclosure A), calling upon him under the orders of the Political Agent, for explanation as to why memorialist wore a turban of the Malabar pattern, which the Raja claimed as his exclusive privilege to wear as an emblem of royalty.

7. Being desirous of avoiding any public correspondence on a subject which might lead to an unseemly quarrel between memorialist and the Raja, memorialist waited on the Political Agent and personally explained to him that the Raja's complaint of his having worn a Malabar pattern turban on the ground that it was a privilege exclusive to himself or other royal personages as he and his predecessors usually wore it, that the turban in question might be worn by any one, but without the bridhu or insignia of royalty attached to it; that none of the Raja's predecessors had ever worn a turban of that pattern; and that the Raja had, but recently, taken a fancy to wear such a turban.

8. The Political Agent, however, insisted that memorialist should forward a written explanation in reply to the Sirkele's Yadast, which he subsequently submitted (Enclosure B), and also addressed the Political Agent on the subject, under date of March 1876 (Enclosure C), with which he forwarded a number of photographs and paintings showing the head-dress usually worn as insignia of royalty by the Raja and his ancestors, and clearly demonstrating that whatever may be the pattern they chose to wear, the insignia of royalty attached to them formed the only distinction from others.

9. It will appear from the Sirkele's Yadast above alluded to that the Raja claimed the absolute and exclusive privilege of wearing a turban of the Malabar pattern, and therefore objected to memorialist's wearing it at all; but that after the explanation submitted by memorialist, it was at length determined that he might wear the objectionable head-dress with a portion of it called *Vinni* cut off (*vide* Enclosure D).

10. With a view of conveying an accurate illustration of the Malabar pattern turban as worn, respectively, by the Raja and memorialist, two photographs marked E and F are herewith submitted, and it is also necessary to state that the *Vinnis*, one of which memorialist is directed by the Political Agent to cut off, are the two curved borders over the forehead which form a part and parcel of the turban itself.

11. It will now be apparent to your Grace's wise discrimination that after the full explanation given by memorialist to show that the Raja's claim to the exclusive privilege of wearing a Malabar pattern turban was untenable, and unreasonable, it was at length conceded that he may wear the turban in question, but with the *Vinni* cut off, as if that formed the bridhu or insignia of royalty, so that it might afford some gratification to the Raja for having complained on the subject, and at the same time to render memorialist ridiculous and degraded in the eyes of his fellow-subjects.

12. In the several paintings now extant of the Raja and his predecessors, it will be seen that the head-dress which formed the State regalia is what is called Mullai Mundosee (shown in fig. I, Enclosure G), and it is an undeniable fact that this pattern of head-dress is ordinarily worn by memorialist and other members of the reigning family without any objection, inasmuch as it is worn by them without the bridhu or insignia of royalty, which consist of the appendages consisting of pearl, argrette, silpur, sunkur, &c.

13. The illustrations shown in Enclosure H exhibit the various forms of head-dress worn by the Raja and other members of the royal family in Pudukota, and it is needless to point out that *Vinnis* attached to these head-dresses were never considered as forming any part of the bridhu worn exclusively by the Raja, and memorialist respectfully submits that the *Vinnis*, whether attached to the turban on one or both sides, does not form the bridhu, as the head-dress shown in the Raja's photograph (marked I) shows that it has the *Vinni* on one side only, in which manner it is usually worn not only by memorialist and other members of the royal family, but also by the Raja's servants.

14. In conclusion, memorialist most respectfully submits that he is a British subject and a Zemindar in the British territories, and that his marriage in Pudukota does not deprive him of the freedom and liberty to which the meanest of Her Imperial Majesty's subjects are entitled; and although the absolute restriction to wearing the Malabar pattern turban has been withdrawn, yet the partial restriction to wear it with a portion of it cut off, and the threat of disastrous consequences if he did not

submit to such restriction, is a grievous hardship to memorialist, and he therefore presumes to throw himself on your Grace's kind protection, and most humbly prays that the Political Agent may be directed to withdraw the arbitrary restriction imposed on memorialist; for which act of favor and justice he shall, as in duty bound, &c.

No. 2. ORDER THEREON, 1st September 1877, No. 514.

The Government will not interfere with the orders of the Political Agent. They consider that, within his own State, the Raja's regulation of such matters is final.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

Empress of India.

Read the following paper :—

No. 3. *From T. H. THORNTON, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (Political), to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Simla, 21st August* 1877, *No.* 2055-*P.*

In the Imperial Assemblage Proceedings Nos. I and II, Section 14, it was decided by the Government of India that all Ruling Chiefs, entitled to a salute, whether present at, or excused from attending, the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, should be presented with a banner.

2. Accordingly, the Chiefs present at Delhi were duly presented with a banner by His Excellency the Viceroy. Mr. Kipling, Principal of the School of Art at Lahore, has now reported that he has forwarded, through the Political Officers concerned, the banners for the Chiefs named in the margin who were unable to be present. And I am directed to request that the banner of each Chief, if not already delivered, may be delivered to him at an early opportunity with proper ceremony; and that a report of the presentation may be made to this office for record.

Maharaja of Travancore.
Rajah of Cochin.

No. 4. ORDER THEREON, 3rd September 1877, No. 515.

The Government have learned by a telegram from the Acting Resident that neither the Banner provided for His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, G.C.S.I., nor that for His Highness the Raja of Cochin, K.C.S.I., has yet been delivered. Mr. Sullivan will take an early opportunity of delivering them into full ceremonial honors, in public Durbár, in the manner prescribed in paragraph 3 of Proceedings, December 1876.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

No. 5. *Vide* Proceedings separately sent.

Nos. 6 & 7.— *Vide* Proceedings separately sent.

Baroda.

Read the following papers :—

No. 8. *From Dr. G. E. SEWARD, Officer on Special Political Duty with the ex-Guikwar of Baroda, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 28th August* 1877.

It will be within the recollection of Government that the purchase of three Serjeants' horses and their necessary equipments was some time ago directed by His Grace in Council as a provision for the needs of the Doveton Guard.

2. The reduction of one Serjeant has since been effected, and his horse, the property of the Baroda State, is now working with the Mounted Police.

3. With the approval of the Government the animal might, perhaps, be repurchased for Police use, and the purchase money, together with present value of equipment as determined by the Commissioner of Police, refunded to the Officer in Political charge of Mulhar Rao Gaekwar to credit of Baroda Treasury.

No. 1652.

Referred to Colonel Drever for his remarks.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

29th August 1877.

No. 9. *From Colonel W. S. DREVER, Commissioner of Police, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 4th September* 1877, *No.* 122.

With reference to Dr. Seward's proposal it appears to me the best way of arranging the matter is for the Madras Government to recoup that of Baroda the value of the horse and its equipments when purchased which were as per margin. The animal has been in use with the Special Sowars since the reduction of the Doveton House Guard to fill a then existing vacancy.

	RS.	A.	P.
One horse	82	2	1
" horse jhool	5	8	3
Total ..	87	10	4

No. 10. ORDER THEREON, 7th September 1877, No. 521.

The suggestion of the Commissioner of Police is approved.

2. The Accountant-General will make the necessary adjustment.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

Princess of Tanjore.

Read the following paper :—

No. 10-A. *From T. H. THORNTON, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (Political), to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Bangalore, 9th September* 1877, *No.* 42 *C-P.*

I am directed to forward, herewith, for transmission to Her Highness the Princess of Tanjore, a letter from His Excellency the Viceroy, being a reply to that received from the Princess.

2. A copy of His Excellency's letter and of that to which it is a reply is forwarded for information.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From Her Highness the Princess of Tanjore, to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, dated Tanjore Palace, 5th September 1877.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,—With feelings of respect and esteem I sincerely congratulate your Lordship on your safe arrival at Madras, and I trust that the mission of mercy on which you have embarked will meet with the success it so eminently deserves.

2. Your Lordship will doubtless visit various parts of the Presidency during your stay in Southern India, and should it be our good fortune that Tanjore should be in your route I take the liberty to invite your Lordship to my palace. I am aware that your Lordship will have but little time to spare, but I still hope that your Lordship will be able to find leisure to do me the great honor I request.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

From His Excellency the Right Honorable the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, to Her Highness the Princess of Tanjore, dated Bangalore, 9th September 1877.

MY ESTEEMED FRIEND,—Your Highness' letter of welcome and congratulation, dated 5th September, has been duly received. I thank you for the friendly sentiments contained therein.

2. With regard to the invitation you have been kind enough to send me, had time permitted I should have gladly availed myself of it, but I regret that under present circumstances it is impossible. But, though unable at present to spare the time for a visit to Tanjore, I trust to be able to do so at no distant period, and meanwhile most fully and cordially appreciate the loyal and friendly feeling expressed in your Highness' communication.

No. 10-B. ORDER THEREON, 12th September 1877, No. 527.

Recorded: the enclosure will be delivered to Her Highness the Princess by the Government Agent, Tanjore.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

French Settlement.

Read the following papers:—

No. 11. *Translation of a letter from His Excellency M. TRILLARD, Governor of the French Settlements in India, to His Grace the Governor of the Madras Presidency, dated Pondicherry, 6th September 1877, No. 10.*

In order to carry on the Paymaster's Department in the Settlement of Yanam I have the honor to request that your Grace will be so good as to direct that the Collector of South Arcot may furnish me with a draft for Rupees 3,000 upon the Collector of the Godavery District. The amount of this draft, which should be drawn in favor of the Treasurer and Paymaster of Pondicherry, may be deducted from the third instalment of the allowance for India for the current year.

(True Translation).

(Signed) J. PEMBERTON,
French Translator.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
10th September 1877.

No. 1712.

Referred to the Accountant-General for report.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
10*th September* 1877.

(Signed) H. B. GRIGG,
Acting Under Secy. to Govt.

No. 12. No. 677.

MEMORANDUM.

The undersigned has the honor to state that the Collector of South Arcot may be authorized to grant to the French Government a bill on the Collector of Godavery in favor of the Treasurer and Paymaster of Pondicherry for Rupees 3,000, debiting the amount under cash recoveries and adjusting it from the third instalment of the allowance payable to France for the current year.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
12*th September* 1877.

(Signed) W. DONALD,
Offg. Accountant-General.

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 13. ORDER THEREON, 14th September 1877, No. 537.

The Collector of South Arcot is authorized to issue a bill for Rupees (3,000) three thousand on the Collector of the Godavery District in favor of the Treasurer and Paymaster of the French Government, and debit the amount under cash recoveries to be adjusted from the third instalment of the allowance payable to France for the current year.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

No. 14. *To His Excellency M. TRILLARD, Governor of the French Settlements in India, dated Fort St. George, 14th September* 1877, *No.* 538.

In the temporary absence of His Grace from the Presidency, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter, dated 6th instant, No. 10, and to acquaint you that the necessary orders have been issued to the Collector of South Arcot to issue a bill for Rupees 3,000 on the Collector of the Godavery District in favor of the Treasurer and Paymaster of the French Government, to be recovered from the third instalment of the rent due for the current year.

Accept, Sir, &c.,
W. ROBINSON.

Ex-Zemindar of Palcondah.

Read the following paper:—

No. 15. *From W. P. AUSTIN, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector of North Arcot, in charge of Stipend Pay Office, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Vellore, 6th September* 1877, *No.* 124.

I have the honor to report that Vencatapathy Raz, the only son of Viziaram Raz, ex-Zemindar of Palcondah, died on the night of the 3rd instant from dyspepsia and stricture, from which complaints, I am informed, he had been ailing for some weeks and been treated by native remedies.

2. On the occasion of the death of Neeladry Raz, the younger brother of Viziaram Raz, Government allowed his remains the honor of the attendance of a Havildar's party. Following this precedent, and, as there was no time for a reference to Government, the Officer Commanding Vellore, at my special request, permitted the attendance of a military guard at the funeral; and I trust that my action will meet with the approval of Government.

G.O., 3rd May 1844, No. 304.

3. Viziaram Raz asks for a sum of Rupees 500 for the obsequies of his son's funeral and other ceremonies. Rs. 400 were granted for Neeladry Raz, and I see no reason for a higher amount, unless Government wish to spare the old Zemindar the pang of a disappointment in his deep affliction for an only son.

Vide his application dated 5th September 1877.
G.O., 3rd May 1844, No. 304.

No. 16. ORDER THEREON, 18th September 1877, No. 541.

The Governor in Council sanctions the disbursement of Rupees 400 for the funeral expenses of the late Vencatapathy Raz, and approves the action of the Officer in charge of the Stipend Pay Office at Vellore reported in paragraph 2 of the foregoing letter.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

Political Pensioners.

Read the following paper :—

No. 17. *From C. J. KNOX, Esq., Special Assistant Collector in charge, Kurnool, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Kurnool, 12th September* 1877, *No.* 842.

I have the honor to inform you that Political Pensioner Mahboob Khatoo (Schedule A) drawing a monthly stipend of Rupees 35 under G.O., dated 11th February 1865, No. 46, has applied for a transfer of her pension to Jedda in Turkish Arabia, where she wishes to live permanently.

2. I request the order of Government on the petition. It is not known if there is any official at Jedda through whom the pension can be paid.

No. 18. ORDER THEREON, 21st September 1877, No. 546.

Sanctioned.

2. The necessary communication will be made to the British Resident at Baghdad.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

No. 19. *To the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Fort St. George, 21st September* 1877, *No.* 547.

I am directed to forward copy of the Proceedings of this Government, dated this day, No. 546, and to request that the sanction of the Government of India may be

obtained for the disbursement, from the Treasury under the charge of the Political Resident in Turkish Arabia, of the pension, amounting to Rupees 35, per mensem of Mahboob Khatoo, who is desirous of proceeding to Jeddah and residing there permanently.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

Carnatic Stipendiaries.

Read the following paper :—

No. 20. *From Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. TYRRELL, Government Agent and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Chepauk,* 31*st August* 1877, *No.* 347½.

I have the honor to submit to His Grace the Governor in Council the name of the Carnatic Stipendiary named in the list below, who desires the equivalent of his stipend.

2. This stipendiary draws his stipend under the orders of Government quoted opposite his name in the list, and I have the honor to recommend compliance with his request, as the money is needed by him as a deposit on his obtaining a situation in the Madras Railway.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

No.	Name.	Authority.	Age.	Amount per Mensem.	Amount per Annum.	Value of one Rupee per Annum	Bonus.
4 & 5 / 2	Ghulam Abid Husain.	G.O., No. 517, dated 18th August 1875.	17	RS. 4	RS. 48	RS. 12½	RS. 600

	RS.
Amount sanctioned for the commutation of the 1801 and 1855 stipends	14,000
Amount now recommended	600
Amount still available ..	13,400

CHEPAUK,
31*st August* 1877.

(Signed) F. H. TYRRELL,
Government Agent.

No. 21. ORDER THEREON, 22nd September 1877, No. 548.

The commutation of the pension is sanctioned, as recommended by the Government Agent.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

Imperial Assemblage, Delhi.

Read the following paper :—

No. 22. *From* T. J. C. PLOWDEN, *Esq., Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (Political), to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Simla, 22nd August* 1877, *Circular No.* 2058, *P.*

I am directed to forward, for your information, a copy of a correspondence* with the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, regarding the Imperial Assemblage which was held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877.

* 1. To Secretary of State for India, No. 24 (Political), dated 2nd February 1877.
2. Enclosure 14 to above.
3. From Secretary of State for India, No. 24 (Political), dated 29th March 1877.

2. I am, however, to observe that the documents are not intended for publication, as it is believed to be the intention of Her Majesty's Government to publish a Blue Book of official correspondence on the subject.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, Political.

Despatch from Government of India, to the Most Honorable the Secretary of State for India, dated Fort William, 2nd February 1877, No. 24.

MY LORD MARQUIS,—In forwarding* to us a copy of the Proclamation, notifying the assumption by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of the title of Empress of India, your Lordship requested that this addition to the Royal style and titles might be proclaimed throughout the Queen's Indian dominions in a manner suitable to Her Majesty's gracious intentions.

* Despatch, No. 70, Political, dated 13th July 1876.

2. Acting in accord with these instructions, and fully recognising the political importance of the event to be proclaimed, we resolved, as we informed you in our letter of the 5th of October last, that no effort should be wanting on our part to carry out the wishes of Her Majesty's Government, in a manner befitting the occasion, and consonant with the expectations of the Chiefs and peoples of India.

3. Our letters noted in the margin will have placed your Lordship in possession of the general views which we formed last autumn as to the nature of the ceremonial, and the acts of grace and favor which might appropriately accompany it. We have now the honor to report that, as proposed in our above-mentioned letters, an Assemblage of the principal Chiefs and Nobles of India was held by the Viceroy at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, and Her Majesty's new title proclaimed amid great rejoicings, and most gratifying demonstrations of loyalty. On the same date Durbars for the reading of the Proclamation were held in each District or Division throughout British India; the troops in each cantonment were paraded, and salutes of 101 guns fired from all forts and batteries in the three Presidencies. Displays similar in charater took place at the capitals of those Chiefs who were prevented from attending the Delhi ceremonial.

No. 47, dated 5th October 1876.
" 52, " 25th " "
" 54-A, " 8th Nov. "
" 56-A, " 22nd " "

4. Since the submission, in October last, of our proposals on the subject of the Assemblage, the unexpected visitation of Famine in Southern India, and other unforeseen difficulties, induced us to consider very seriously whether it might not be our duty to withdraw them; but, after full consideration of the political importance of the event, and in view of the advanced state of our preparations, as well as the disappointment which the abandonment of the Assemblage would occasion to Native Chiefs and others who had completed arrangements for attending it, we felt satisfied that such a course would be inexpedient. We carefully reconsidered, however, certain details of our general plan, relinquishing, on account of the expenditure they involved, some proposals which we should otherwise have been glad to carry out, and reducing the scale and cost of others within narrower limits than would under other circumstances have been desirable. We, moreover, limited the number of invitations to the Assemblage, and directed that no Native Chiefs, Noblemen, or others, should be encouraged to attend it, in any case likely to involve them in expenses which they were not fully able to afford.

5. Notwithstanding these measures, the number of Chiefs, Nobles, and European visitors, attending the Assemblage, largely exceeded our anticipations. Of the Ruling Chiefs, no less than sixty-three were present, including the Nizam of Hyderabad; the Maharaja of Mysore; the Gaekwar of Baroda; the Maharajas of Gwalior and Indore, and the principal Chiefs of

Central India; the Maharana of Udaipur, the Maharajas of Jaipur and Jodhpur, and the principal Chiefs of Rajputana; the Maharaja of Jammu and Cashmere and the principal Chiefs of the Punjab; together with Chiefs from Bombay, the North-Western and Central Provinces, Bengal, and Sindh. A complete list of the Ruling Chiefs attending, with returns of the area, revenue, and population of their States, will be found among the enclosures of this despatch*; it will suffice here to mention that the aggregate populations under the direct rule of the Chiefs present at Delhi approach forty millions, while their united territories exceed the combined areas of England, Italy, and France. The titular Chiefs and Native Gentlemen attending (exclusive of members of the suites of Ruling Chiefs) were nearly three hundred in number, comprising the flower of the Indian Nobility, and persons of distinction from almost every province of the Empire. Among them were the Prince of Arcot and the Princess of Tanjore from the Madras Presidency; the Maharaja Sir Jai Mangal Singh, and some of the principal landowners and citizens of Bengal; the Maharaja of Balrampur and the principal taluqdars of Oudh; forty representatives of the most distinguished families of the North-Western Provinces; scions of the ex-Royal family of Delhi; descendants of the Saddozai of Cabul, and the Alora Chiefs of Sindh; Sikh Sardars from Amritsar and Lahore; Rajputs from the Kangra Hills; the semi-independent Chief of Amb, on the Hazara border; Envoys from Chitral and Yassin, who attended in the train of the Maharaja of Jammu and Cashmere; Arbabs from Peshawur; Patan Chiefs from Kohat and the Derajat; Biluch Tomandars from Dera Ghazi Khan; leading citizens from Bombay; Gond and Mahratta Nobles from the Central Provinces; Rajputs from Ajmere; and Natives of Burma, Central India, Mysore, and Baroda.† In addition to the Feudatories and Nobles of the Empire, His Excellency the Governor-General of the Portuguese Settlements in India; the Khan of Khelat; a deputation from the Sultan of Muscat; Ambassadors from His Majesty the King of Siam, and the Maharaj Adhiraj of Nepal; the Envoy from the Amir of Kashgar; the Foreign Consular Body; and a large concourse of English and Native officials and visitors—were present as spectators.

* Enclosure No. I.

† Enclosure II.

6. The Chiefs and Nobles, with their followers and most of the visitors present, were accommodated in large encampments, arranged, for the most part, in provincial groups on either side of roads converging to a central group of camps on the north side of the ridge, comprising those of the Viceroy, the Governors of Madras and Bombay, the Commander-in-Chief in India, and the Lieutenant-Governors and Chief Commissioners of Provinces. We enclose a map of Delhi and its environs,‡ showing the location of the several encampments, and a directory,§ published for the convenience of visitors, giving further details on this subject. For the multitude thus brought together, which cannot, with the troops, have fallen far short of one hundred thousand souls, besides horses, elephants, and camels—thanks to the complete arrangements of the local authorities—ample supplies were available; and the sanitary and police arrangements were excellent.

‡ Enclosure III.

§ Enclosure IV.

7. With these preliminary observations, we proceed briefly to record the events connected with the Proclamation from the date of the Viceroy's arrival at Delhi until the day of his departure.

8. Having completed a tour of two months' duration from Simla to Bombay, visiting in the course of his journey Peshawur, Lahore, Multan, Bhawulpore, Jacobabad, and Kurrachee, the Viceroy arrived at Delhi by special train on the afternoon of Saturday, the 23rd December. On alighting from the train he was received by the President in Council and other high Civil and Military officials. In accordance, likewise, with an invitation addressed to them, the Ruling Chiefs present in camp assembled at the railway station to take part in the reception. The Viceroy, after short conversations with the Officers of Government present on the platform, turned to the Native Chiefs, and addressing them collectively, expressed his pleasure at meeting them, and his thanks for their attendance at Delhi. This reception formed one of the most interesting events of the Assemblage. Many of the sixty-three Chiefs present had never previously met each other; some had not even before left their own principalities; they, one and all, evinced the greatest eagerness to welcome the Viceroy; they moved about without ceremony or question of precedence, and were most cordial and friendly in their manner towards each other.

9. After conversing with the Nizam, the Maharajas Sindia and Holkar, the Maharaja of Cashmere, the Maharajas of Mysore, Udaipur, Jaipur, and others, the Viceroy mounted his State elephant, and, followed by the whole of the British officials present, proceeded in State through the principal roads and thoroughfares of Delhi to the Viceregal Camp. Along the line of route, from the railway station to the camp, a distance of nearly six miles, were disposed in a continuous line the whole of the available British and Native troops and volunteers assembled at Delhi, in number nearly 15,000 men, interspersed at varied distances with the troops, followers, and State elephants of the Native Chiefs. Crowds of Europeans and Natives filled the available spaces along the route, and received the Viceroy with every demonstration of cordiality and respect. For the Princes, Governors, Deputations, Ambassadors, and Envoys from Foreign States, the

Foreign Consular Body present at Delhi, the titular Chiefs, Nobles, and high Government officials, not taking part in the procession, suitable accommodation was provided in favorable localities from which to witness the procession.

10. From the 26th until the 29th of December the Viceroy received and returned official visits, which collectively occupied nine hours daily, including visits to, and from, the Governor-General of the Portuguese Settlements in India; the Khan of Khelat; the Foreign Ambassadors and Envoys; and seventy-seven of the principal Native Chiefs, ruling and titular, present at Delhi. His Excellency took advantage of these receptions to present to the Ruling Chiefs the Banners, and Gold Medals commemorative of the Assemblage, sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government. When presenting the Banners and Medals, the Viceroy addressed each Chief as follows :—

Enclosure V, *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, 30th December 1876.

"I present your Highness with this Banner, on which are blazoned the armorial bearings of your family, as a personal gift from Her Majesty the Queen in commemoration of Her assumption of the Title of Empress of India.

"Her Majesty trusts that it may never be unfurled without reminding you, not only of the close union between the Throne of England and your loyal and princely House, but also of the earnest desire of the Paramount Power to see your dynasty strong, prosperous, and permanent.

"I further decorate you, by command of the Queen and Empress, with this Medal. May it be long worn by yourself, and long kept as an heirloom by your family, in remembrance of the auspicious date it bears."

11. His Excellency likewise announced to the several Native Chiefs and Princes the special concessions and acts of grace which Her Majesty the Queen or His Excellency the Viceroy had been pleased to bestow upon them. Marked indications of pleasure were evinced by them at these announcements, and expressions of gratification at the assumption of the new title, as also of desire to give some tangible proof of loyalty and devotion to the Throne, were reiterated to the Viceroy.

12. The 29th and 30th of December were also occupied by the Viceroy in conferring Banners and Gold Commemorative Medals on the Governors of Madras and Bombay, the Lieutenant Governors of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab, and the Commander-in-Chief in India. Gold Commemorative Medals were also conferred upon the Members of the Executive Council, the Chief Commissioners, the Resident at Hyderabad, and the Agents to the Governor-General. His Excellency likewise received the Consular Body, as well as the Native Noblemen and Gentlemen, nearly 300 in number, who had been specially invited to Delhi, and presented Silver Commemorative Medals to them. We append a list* showing in further detail the manner in which these Commemorative Medals were distributed.

* Enclosure VI.

13. During this interval the Viceroy held large evening receptions for the European and Native visitors in Camp, and a levee which was numerously attended. He also entertained each evening, at separate banquets, the Governors of Madras and Bombay, the Commander-in-Chief of India, the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, and the Members of the Eecutive Council. His Excellency was thus enabled, before the actual day of the Proclamation, to receive and make the personal acquaintance of a large number of the European official non-official visitors in Camp, as well as of the principal Native Chiefs and Noblemen present at Delhi.

14. The Imperial Assemblage itself was held in pavilions, specially erected for the purpose, on a slightly rising ground overlooking an extensive plain to the north of the City of Delhi. The ceromonial was cunducted in general accordance with the anticipatory description of it contained in our letter of the 5th October last. The Governors of Madras and Bombay, the Ruling Chiefs present at Delhi, with their principal attendants, and the various High Officers of Government, were seated in a large semi-circle 800 feet in extent facing the Viceregal Throne. The arrangement by which the Chiefs were seated* in a semi-circle and intermingled with high officials of the British Government—their seats being unnumbered and grouped according to the political jurisdictions to which they appertained—gave great satisfaction; and we are glad to be able to inform your Lordship in Council that, by the excellence of these arrangements, not a single complaint was received in regard to those questions of precedence which had previously prevented many of the Chiefs from meeting each other, and given rise to constant anxiety and embarrassment on all former occasions of the kind. A large concourse of spectators, including His Excellency the Governor-General of the Portuguese Settlements in India; His Highness the Khan of Khelat; the Foreign Envoys and Consular Body; and European and Native Noblemen and Gentlemen from all parts of India; witnessed the proceedings from pavilions erected to the right and left of

Enclosure No. VII, *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, 1st January 1877, No. 1, D. C. P.

* Enclosure VIII.

the Viceroy's dais. The British troops, European and Native, and the troops, followers, and elephants of the Chiefs and Nobles, were disposed in a vast circle on the plain around.

15. The Viceroy arrived at the place of Assemblage a little after noon, and advancing in a State procession to the central dais, took his seat upon the Throne amidst the usual formalities. His Excellency wore the collar, badge, and robes of the Grand Master of the Order of the Star of India; and his train was borne by two pages—the one an officer of the British Navy, the other a younger son of the Maharaja of Cashmere. The Queen's Proclamation, transmitted in your Lordship's letter of the 13th July last, was then read in English by the Chief Herald, and afterwards in Urdu by our Foreign Secretary. At its conclusion, a salute of 101 salvos of artillery was fired, interspersed at intervals with *feux-de-joie* from the combined lines of British and Native Infantry; massed bands played the National Anthem; and the Royal Standard was unfurled and hoisted in honor of Her Majesty the Queen and Empress. We do not attempt any further description of the ceremonial than to say that it was exceedingly impressive, and passed off with complete success.

16. After a suitable pause the Viceroy rose and delivered an address, of which copies are enclosed.† It will be seen that the main object of His Excellency's speech was to clearly explain the gracious intentions of Her Majesty in assuming the new title, to describe to the people of India the foundation, growth, and character of British Supremacy and assert its permanency. But His Excellency also took occasion to convey to the Civil and Military Officers of the Crown Her Majesty's grateful and emphatic recognition of their energy, public virtue, and self-devotion, in the service of the empire; he expressed to the non-official classes the Queen's appreciation of their loyalty, industry, and enterprise; and cordially thanked the Army of India for the heroic achievements by which they had upheld on every occasion, side by side, the honor of the country. The Viceroy then proceeded to express the acknowledgments of the British Government to the Native Chiefs and Princes for their continued loyalty and attachment to the Crown of England, and to assure them that the ceremony in which they were taking a part that day was the result of Her Majesty's anxious wish to confirm and perpetuate the intimacy of the relations now indissolubly uniting the British Crown with India.

† Enclosure IX.

17. Addressing the Native subjects of the Empire generally, the Viceroy explained to them that it was on their gradual and enlightened participation in the exercise of the mild and just authority of the Government of the Queen and Empress, and not upon conquest or annexation, that Her Majesty relied for the development of Her Indian Empire. Finally, His Excellency thanked the Foreign Representatives for their attendance, and before concluding his address announced to the assembled gathering the gracious message of royal greeting which the Queen and Empress had sent that day by telegraph for communication to those present at the Assemblage.

18. No sooner had the Viceroy finished his address than the Assemblage spontaneously rose and joined the troops in giving repeated cheers; many of the Native Chiefs essayed at the same time to speak. Amongst others, the following replies are worthy of record.

The Maharaja Sindia was the first to speak. He said—

"Shah-in-Shah; Padshah,—May God bless you! The Princes of India bless you, and pray that your sovereignty (hukumat‡) and power may remain steadfast for ever."

The Begum of Bhopal spoke in a similar sense. Sir Salar Jung likewise rose, on behalf of the Nizam, and spoke as follows:—

"I am desired by the Nizam to request your Excellency to convey to Her Majesty, on the part of himself and the Chiefs of India, the expression of their hearty congratulations upon her assumption of the title of Empress of India, and to assure Her that they pray for Her long life and for the enduring prosperity of Her Empire both in India and England."

The Maharajas of Udaipur and Jaipur desired, in the name of the United Chiefs of Rajputana, that a telegram might be sent to the Queen offering their dutiful and loyal congratulations to Her Majesty on Her assumption of the Imperial Title. The Maharaja of Cashmere expressed to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, who was sitting near him, his great satisfaction at the tenor of the Viceroy's speech, adding that the day would never be forgotten by him or his children; that it would ever be regarded as an auspicious one; and that the shadow of Her Majesty's Gracious Empire would for ever be his chief protection.

19. When the Native Chiefs had ceased speaking, the Viceroy dissolved the Assemblage, and left the dais, with the same ceremonies as were observed on his arrival.

20. We have thus the satisfaction of being able to state, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, that the Proclamation of the Imperial Title at Delhi was, partly from the care with which all the arrangements had been carried out by those entrusted with them,

‡ This word implies the power of giving to all persons absolute orders which must be obeyed.

and partly from the enthusiasm with which all classes joined in the celebration of the event, a great and gratifying success. As it was found impracticable to announce at the place of Assemblage the various acts of grace which formed part of the day's proceedings, these were published immediately afterwards in a Gazette Extraordinary,* copy of which we annex. We have reason to believe that these concessions have given much satisfaction, particularly to the Native Ruling Chiefs. In addition to the above, other minor concessions were granted at, or in connection with, the Imperial Assemblage to individuals or local bodies; a descriptive list of such concessions will be furnished with a subsequent despatch, but two of them may be here referred to as having been received with particular satisfaction by the Mahomedan Community of Delhi—the reopening to public worship of the *Zinat-ul-Musajid*, a mosque near the Palace, long closed on military grounds; and the restoration to that community of the precincts of the *Fatehpuri* mosque, in the principal street of Delhi, which was confiscated in 1857, and had since been used as a Serai.

* Enclosure X.

21. On the evening of the Proclamation day a State Banquet was given by the Viceroy. The occasion was one of considerable interest as being the first on which the Governor-General of India, the Governors, the Lieutenant-Governors, the Members of the Executive Council, the various Heads of Administrations, and other high officers of Government, as well as the Governor-General of the Portuguese Settlements and various Native Noblemen, had ever been present at table at one time. The Viceroy, when proposing the health of the Queen and Empress, addressed those present in a speech, of which we annex a copy.†

† Enclosure XI.

22. The three days succeeding to the day of the Proclamation were occupied by the Viceroy in receiving and replying to addresses from Municipal Committees and other public bodies; in receiving farewell visits of ceremony from the Native Chiefs, Ambassadors, and Noblemen present in camp; and in the transaction of important official business. At the farewell visits each Chief received parting gifts from His Excellency; and some of their Suite, as well as the Political Officers accompanying them, were presented with silver commemorative medals.

23. With regard to the official business transacted by us, we may remind your Lordship that in our despatch of the 5th October last we stated our intention of endeavouring to take advantage of the presence at the Assemblage of the Governors and Heads of Administrations and Native Chiefs to confer with them personally on a large number of important administrative and financial questions. This we were able to effect, with great advantage to the general interests of the empire. The most pressing questions which engaged our attention were those of the Famine in Southern India; the various important financial measures connected with the Budget for 1877-78; the amalgamation of Oudh with the North-Western Provinces; the arrangements by which, in amicable communication with the Rajputana States, we hope to be able to abolish the Inland Customs line, and ultimately reduce the price of salt through the greater part of India; and the forthcoming negotiations with the Portuguese Government in regard to fiscal and other matters affecting the Settlement of Goa. Other matters of importance were discussed; and, in personal conferences with the Governors of Madras and Bombay, we were enabled to settle questions connected with the scarcity which might otherwise have entailed much correspondence and controversy, and to arrange for the deputation of Sir Richard Temple on the special inquiries regarding famine operations, separately reported to your Lordship.

24. A review of troops on Friday, the 5th of January, concluded the events of the Imperial Assemblage. At noon of that day fourteen thousand of the troops of the three Presidencies, under the Commander-in-Chief in India, passed in review order before the Viceroy, in presence of the British and Native visitors at the camp, the foreign representatives, and a large concourse of spectatore. Nothing could exceed the martial appearance and steady movement of the troops, which elicited universal admiration from those present. We annex a statement‡ of the various corps and regiments present, as well as copy of an address§ made to them by the Viceroy at the conclusion of the review. Advantage was taken of this opportunity to pass in review the troops and retinues of the Native Ruling Chiefs, and the display was a most interesting and striking one. The proceedings of the Assemblage were formally closed, at sunset on the same day, by a salute of 101 guns from the flagstaff tower in the vicinity of the Viceregal Camp; and at 11 P.M. His Excellency left Delhi for Patiala, for the purpose of installing the young Maharaja.

‡ Enclosure XII.

§ Enclosure XIII.

25. We have not attempted in this letter to do more than submit, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a brief record of facts connected with an Assemblage of which the various scenes will, we feel assured, long live in the memories of those present at it. We earnestly trust that the political importance of the proclamation of the new title may be increasingly felt as time rolls on, and that the anticipations in connection with it, which we ventured to form in our despatch of the 5th of October last, will be more than realized in results fraught with benefit to the interests of the Indian Empire.

26. We desire, in conclusion, to bring to your Lordship's notice the services of the officers mentioned in the annexed list* who were charged with the general arrangements of the Assemblage, and to express our warm appreciation of the ability with which they accomplished the important duties entrusted to them. Nothing could exceed the care and solicitude with which these officers, one and all, laboured to bring the proceedings at Delhi to a successful issue. The sanitary, police, commissariat, and other arrangements of the camp were in every way admirable. We, moreover, received from the Government of the Punjab, which had great responsibilities placed upon it in connection with so large a gathering within the limits of its jurisdiction, the most loyal and able assistance.

* Enclosure XIV.

27. We propose shortly to submit, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, copies of the various addresses to Her Majesty presented at Delhi, and the congratulatory letters received from Native Chiefs, descriptions of the local Durbars held throughout the various provinces of India, and detailed accounts of the expenditure which has been incurred in connection with the Assemblage. We have at present every reason to believe that this expenditure is well within our original estimate of ten lakhs of Rupees.

Enclosure 14 *to above Despatch.*

T. H. Thornton, C.S.I., Officiating Foreign Secretary, *President of Committee*, Major-General F. S. Roberts, C.B., V.C., Quartermaster-General, Lieutenant-Colonel O. T. Burne, C.S.I., Colonel G. P. Colley, C.B., Major E. R. C. Bradford, C.S.I.,	Members of the Imperial Assemblage Committee who, under the Viceroy's orders, planned the arrangements and took more or less prominent part in their execution.
Mr. F. Henvey, Under Foreign Secretary ..	Associated with Committee.
Major-General Sir H. Daly, K.C.B., Colonel Sir Richard Meade, K.C.S.I., Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly, K.C.S.I., Major C. K. M. Walter,	Gave valuable assistance and advice in important questions connected with Assemblage.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Davies, Commissioner of Delhi, *President*, Lieutenant-Colonel M. H. Heathcote, Assist. Quartermaster-General, Major P. D. Henderson, C.S.I., Mr. F. C. Daukes, Assistant Foreign Secretary,	Members of the Executive Committee who met at Delhi on the 18th October and, under His Excellency's orders, superintended the execution of the arrangements there pending the arrival of the Viceroy.
Mr. Lepel H. Griffin, Secretary to the Punjab Government.	Gave valuable assistance in all executive and other arrangements.
Colonel H. N. Miller, Inspector-General of Police, and his subordinates.	In charge of the Police arrangements.
Deputy Surgeon-General J. T. C. Ross ..	In charge of the sanitary arrangements.
Colonel J. Keer	Commissariat Officer.
Mr. R. Taylor	Designed the heraldic devices on the banners of Native Chiefs.
Mr. F. H. Kirby, C.E.	Constructed and in part designed the place of Assemblage.
Mr. J. L. Kipling, Principal of the Lahore School of Arts.	Prepared the banners, assisted by Mr. Griffith of the Bombay School of Arts.
Major O. Barnes	Chief Herald.
Captain W. A. J. Wallace, R.E.	In charge of very difficult duties in connection with the traffic to and from Delhi.

The Traffic Managers of the several Railways; and specially Mr. Batchelor of the East Indian, Mr. Ross of the Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi, and Mr. Conder of the Great Indian Peninsula Railways.

Mr. Horace Walpole, Private Secretary to the Right Honorable Her Majesty's Secretary of State.	Rendered valuable assistance in England in connection with arrangements for the Imperial Assemblage.
Dr. Birdwood	Rendered valuable assistance in England in designing and despatching the articles for presentation.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

From the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Governor-General of India, dated India Office, London, 29th March 1877, No. 42 (Political).

I have to acknowledge the receipt of Political letter of your Excellency's Government, No. 24, dated the 2nd February last, reporting the principal events in connection with the Imperial Assemblage held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, for the purpose of proclaiming the assumption by Her Majesty the Queen of the title of "Empress of India."

2. Her Majesty's Government had previously been informed by telegraph of the general course of the proceedings, but they have perused with interest and satisfaction the detailed report with which they have now been furnished. They desire to convey to your Excellency personally and to your colleagues in the Government of India their cordial congratulations on the success of the Assemblage; and they do not doubt that, as anticipated by your Government, the political results both of the assumption by the Queen of the new title, and of the concessions and acts of grace which have accompanied the notification of that act of Her Majesty to the Princes and people of India, will be increasingly felt as time goes on, and be beneficial in various ways to the interests of the Empire at large.

3. Her Majesty's Government have much pleasure in recording their entire concurrence in the sentiments expressed by your Excellency in Council in regard to the value of the services rendered in connection with the Assemblage by the Government of the Punjab and the officers and gentlemen specified in the list accompanying your letter under reply. Upon the Government of the Punjab much responsibility necessarily rested, while any failure in the arrangements at Delhi, however well considered they may have been, would have seriously marred the political success anticipated from the proceedings. That no failure of any kind should have occurred in the arrangements, whether those of a ceremonial character, or those incidental to the gathering together in a limited space of a great and miscellaneous multitude, is a cause for much satisfaction, and is a result highly creditable to the Local Government and to the officers immediately concerned.

No. 23. ORDER THEREON, 22nd September 1877, No. 549.

Ordered to be recorded.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

Pudukottai.

Read the following paper :—

No. 24. *From H. SEWELL, Esq., Political Agent for Pudukottai, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Trichinopoly, 31st August* 1877, No. 206.

I have the honor to request that you will obtain the early sanction of Government for selling Promissory Notes to the value of Rs. 1,00,000 standing in the name of His Excellency the Raja. The amount is required for meeting the current expenses of the State for four months, as the probable collections during that period will be very small, and as the revenue for the past months has been seriously affected by the bad season. The Raja has expressed his concurrence in the measure.

No. 25. ORDER THEREON, 22nd September 1877, No. 550.

Sanction granted.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

Nawab Ghousiah Begum.

Read the following papers :—

No. 26. *From T. H. THORNTON, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (Political), to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Camp Madras, 5th September* 1877, *No.* 30-*C.P.*

I am directed to forward herewith a letter for transmission to Nàwab Ghousiah Begum, being a reply to that addressed by the Begum to His Excellency the Viceroy, of which a copy is enclosed for information.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

To

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE
GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND VICEROY OF INDIA,
&c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MOST NOBLE EXCELLENCY,—I most humbly beg to state that not only we have all considered your Excellency's arrival in Madras a matter of one greatest honor and pleasure, but also the whole Madras is greatly honored by your Excellency. May God Almighty protect your Excellency and prolong your gracious life for the sake of us, and may God also avoid the scarcity on account of the blessings of your Gracious Excellency's arrival here.

I beg to remain, &c.

MADRAS,
3rd September 1877.

Seal of NAWAB GHOUSIAH BEGUM,
Sister of the last Nàwab of the Carnatic, daughter of the late Azeem Jah Bahadoor the second Nàwab, and grand-daughter of Azeem-ood-dowlah Bahadoor, the late first Nàwab of the Carnatic.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

To

NAWAB GHOUSIAH BEGUM.

MADAM,—The Viceroy desires me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd September, and to convey to you his best thanks for the kind expressions of welcome and good wishes contained in it.

2. The deplorable calamity which has unhappily afflicted a large portion of Her Majesty's Indian Dominions is one which must tax to the utmost the energies and self-sacrifice of all who can aid in alleviating the distress of their fellow-creatures. In these circumstances it cannot but be satisfactory to those who are so engaged to receive expressions of sympathy and approval such as those contained in your letter under acknowledgment.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MADRAS,
5th September 1877.

No. 27. ORDER THEREON, 24th September 1877, No. 552.

The letter addressed to Nàwab Ghousiah Begum will be forwarded to the Government Agent, Chepauk, for delivery.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

Tanjore Palace.

Read the following paper:—

No. 28. *From F. C. DAUKES, Esq., Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department (General), to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Simla, 6th September* 1877, *No.* 2501-*G.*

I am directed to forward, herewith, a petition received from Sambackgavadi Vijaya Nayaghy Baie and another, daughters of the Mangalavelasem ladies of the Tanjore Palace, in which they appeal against the decision of the Madras Government declining to increase their pension, and to request that the petitioners may be informed that the Government of India decline to interfere with the orders of the Madras Government in their case.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

To

THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL,
Fort William, Calcutta.

The humble Petition of SAMBACKGAVADI VIJAYA NAYAGHY BAIE and VEERUMBA BAIE, the daughters of the Mangalavelasem ladies, the relicts of His late Highness Seevaji Maharaja, residing at Tanjore Palace.

MOST HUMBLY SHOWETH,—With reference to the letter from the Sirkele of the Government Agent's Office, Tanjore, dated 25th June 1877, that your petitioners are very sorry to observe that the Madras Government do see no reason to increase the amount of stipend accorded to them under G.O., dated 5th December 1859, No. 705.

2. That the rule therein referred to was made by the Madras Government in the year 1859 without considering the allowance sanctioned to the motherless daughters of Mangalavelasem at the rate of Rupees 70 per mensem.

3. After the demise of Tanjore Raja Mathoo Stree Gana Baie, one of the ladies Mangalavelasem, who was in receipt of a monthly pension of Rupees 150, died in last year. The Madras Government had been pleased to grant her daughter, Vejayanunda Baie, the moiety of her monthly pension, Rupees 75, and she is now drawing at the rate of Rupees 110 per mensem including Rupees 35 of her own pension. It is evident that a rule has been framed already by Madras Government for granting the moiety of the pension to each daughter of the deceased Mangalavelasem ladies, but the allowance sanctioned to the motherless, at the rate of Rupees 70 per mensem, is quite contrary to the rule. Under these circumstances, it appears that the point has been omitted without taking notice of, and therefore most respectfully crave your Grace that your Grace will be pleased to direct the Madras Government to send the order mentioned in the accompanying Sirkele's letter for your gracious inspection, and do the favor of increasing your petitioners' allowances will have been omitted.

4. The petitioners' mothers died before the demise of Tanjore Raja, but the several ladies of Mangalavelasem, who were in receipt of monthly pension of Rupees 150, died already, and their aggregate allowances are credited to the Government as a profit, and therefore seems that there is no loss to Government by increasing the petitioners' pensions which has been omitted.

5. The Sirkele's letter and the copy of the petition sent to the Madras Government are herewith sent for your Grace's inspection.

For which act of charity the petitioners shall, as in duty bound, ever pray.

TANJORE, *7th August* 1877.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

From K. GOVINDA RAU, Sirkele, Government Agency, Tanjore, to S. VIJAYA NAYAGHY BAIE and VEERUMBA BAIE, of Mangalavelas, dated Tanjore, 25th June 1877, No. 79.

With reference to the docket order of the Government Agent, dated 21st instant, on the Government Proceedings, dated 12th June 1877, I have the honor to inform you that the Government see no reason to increase the amount of stipend accorded to you under G.O., dated 5th December 1859, No. 705.

No. 29. ORDER THEREON, 24th September 1877, No. 553.

The Political Agent at Tanjore will inform the petitioners accordingly.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

Political Detenus.

Read the following paper :—

No. 30. *From* W. P. AUSTIN, *Esq., Acting Sub-Collector of North Arcot in charge of Stipend Pay Office, Vellore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated* 13*th September* 1877, *No.* 129.

In forwarding, herewith, an Objection Statement from the Accountant-General, Madras, I have the honor to inquire whether Government intended stopping the famine allowance of 3 Rupees granted to each of the three Cuttack prisoners in G.O., No. 860, dated 8th December 1876, and confirmed by the Government of India for a period not exceeding six months.—*G.O., No.* 461, *dated 3rd August* 1877.

2. I would respectfully recommend the continuance of the allowance until a more favorable season than the present when prices are very high and the famine still as severe as ever.

No. 31. ORDER THEREON, 24th September 1877, No. 554.

The sanction of the Government of India will be requested for a continuance of the allowance during the prevailing distress.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

No. 32. *To the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Fort St. George,* 24*th September* 1877, *No.* 555.

With reference to the marginally-noted papers, I am directed to forward copy of the Proceedings of this Government dated this day, No 554, and for the reasons assigned in the letter recorded therein, from the Officer in charge of the Stipend Pay Office, Vellore, to request that the sanction of the Government of India may be obtained for the continuance of the allowance of Rupees 3 each per mensem to the three Political detenus in the Cuttack Mahals during the prevailing distress.

To Government of India, dated 18th December 1876, No. 861.
From Government of India, dated 8th June 1877, No. 273-F.
To Government of India, dated 3rd August 1877, No. 462.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretay.

Carnatic.

Read the following paper :—

No. 33. *From* MIR HUSSAIN ALI SAHIB, *Acting Government Agent and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends, Chepauk, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated* 12*th September* 1877, *No.* 356.

I have the honor to annex, as per margin, copies of correspondence which transpired between the Government Agent and the Acting Superintendent of Army Clothing, regarding the clothing necessary for the Guards of Honor of Her Highness Nawab Khyr-un-Nissa Begum Sahibah, and to request that the sanction of Government may be obtained. It is probable that the Begum Sahibah will proceed to Hyderabad during the cold weather.

Letter from Government Agent, No. 341, dated 31st August 1877.
Reply from the Acting Supt., Army Clothing, No. 1472, dated 3rd September 1877.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. TYRRELL, Government Agent, Chepauk, to the Superintendent of Army Clothing, dated 31st August 1877, No. 341.

I have the honor to forward an Indent for Clothing for the Guards of Honor of Her Highness Nawab Khyr-un-Nissa Begum Sahibah, for the years 1878-79 and 1879-80, and request that you will be so good as to comply with it at your earliest convenience; although this clothing is not due until the 1st April next, my reason for desiring its issue in advance is that Her Highness the Nawab Begum intends visiting Hyderabad during the cold weather, and she intends to take her Guard of Honor with her, and is solicitous that they should cut a good figure there. She has therefore requested me to procure their new uniforms, which will be due on the 1st April 1878, a few months in advance of the usual time.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

From the Superintendent of Army Clothing, to the Government Agent, Chepauk, dated Madras, 3rd September 1877, No. 1472.

In returning the indent forwarded with your letter, No. 341, of 31st August 1877, I have the honor to intimate that this department has no objection to supply the clothing for the Guards of Honor of Her Highness Nawab Khyr-un-Nissa Begum Sahibah in advance for 1878-79, subject to the sanction of Government which you are requested to apply for, submitting copy of this letter and forward to this department together with the above indent in *duplicate*.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

INDENT for Clothing for the use of the Guard of Honor of Her Highness Nawab Khyr-un-Nissa Begum Sahibah, for 1878-79 and 1879-80.

Effective Strength.		Trousers.	Jackets.	Sashes.	Boots.
Infantry ..	Subadar	1	1	1	1
Cavalry ..	Naigue	1	1	..	1
	Privates	4	4	..	4
Infantry ..	Havildars	2	2	2	2
	Naigues	3	3	..	3
	Privates	20	20	..	20

(Signed) F. H. TYRRELL, Lieut.-Col.,
Government Agent.

CHEPAUK,
31*st August* 1877.

No. 34. ORDER THEREON, 25th September 1877, No. 559.

Sanctioned, and communicated to the Superintendent of Army Clothing.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

Nos. 35—37. Vide Proceedings separately sent.

Two Lakh Fund.

Read the following papers :—

No. 38. *From W. P. AUSTIN, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector of North Arcot, in charge of Stipend Pay Office, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Vellore, 20th September* 1877, *No.* 135.

I have the honor to forward herewith a petition from Taj Bee Bee, niece of Misree Begum, a widow of Tippoo Sultan, praying that she may be granted a pension for the support of herself and four members of her family.

2. Petitioner's relationship to the Begum is certified by Mirzah Booden Beg, 1st cousin of the late Prince Gholam Mahomed, and by other respectable pensioners connected with this office; she was once a recipient of the Fateah allowance of Rupees 70, which Government resumed in 1869; has a family of four persons—two sons, a grandson and a daughter-in-law—dependent on her, and is in circumstances of deep poverty.

Vide Mahzur enclosed.

Vide G.O., dated 4th August 1870, No. 234.

3. I think her case deserving of consideration, and beg to recommend her for a small compassionate allowance, say, of Rupees 2 or 3 per mensem.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

Petition from TAJ BEE BEE, Niece of Misree Begum and daughter of Mahomed Sahib *alias* Nabob Sahib, to W. P. AUSTIN, Esq., Sub-Collector in charge of Stipend Pay Office, Vellore, dated Vellore, 9th July 1877.

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—That a petition and a mahzur from the relatives of Hyder Ali Khan and Tippoo Sultan and other pensioners of the Stipend Pay Office here were submitted in a registered letter by your humble petitioner on the 11th October 1876, but unfortunately no reply of whatever sort has been hitherto made.

Since the submission of the petition, the petitioner and her family are extremely ruined on account of severe hunger and thirst, but moreover in this famine she is, together with her sons and daughter-in-law, reduced to poverty and considers life to be a burden.

Consequently, she expects that, considering her close relationship with Hyder Ali Khan Bahadoor and Tippoo Sultan, and her fruitful circumstances in which was once placed, your honor will take requisite steps to recommend her to the Government for a moiety of a pension similar to others of equal stamp like your petitioner.

The gratitude for this act of kindness and justice will never be forgotten.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

Translation of the Hindustani herein appended.

I, Taj Bee Bee, daughter of Mahomed Sahib *alias* Nawab Sahib, do hereby require solemn witness on the ground that my father, Mahomed Sahib *alias* Nawab Sahib, is the real brother of Misree Begum, and that I am the real niece of the said Misree Begum. Moreover, Kushnazur

Maun during her lifetime supported me and performed my necessities of life. Those who are acquainted with the above statement may seal and attest on this paper, and thereon oblige me.

+ Mark of Cawder Bee Bee, a Mahal pensioner.
+ Mark of Rahmathunissa Begum, a Mahal pensioner.
+ Mark of Fathima Bee Bee, a Mahal pensioner.
Attested—Hajee Mahomed Ibrahim, son of Cawder Bee Bee, a Mahal pensioner.
+ Mark of Fathima Begum, a Mahal Pensioner.
+ Mark of Furzana Begum *alias* Mohiedeen Bee Bee, a Two Lakh Fund pensioner.
Sealed and attested—Syed Goolam Ahmed Khan, a Two Lakh Fund pensioner.
Attested—Mirza Booden Baig, a Two Lakh Fund pensioner.

The above stated persons draw their allowances from the Stipend Pay Office, Vellore.

No. 39. ORDER THEREON, 28th September 1877, No. 564.

Ordered to be forwarded for the favorable consideration of the Government of India.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

No. 40. *To the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Fort St. George, 28th September* 1877, *No.* 565.

I am directed to forward, for the favorable consideration of the Government of India, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Officer in charge of the Stipend Pay Office, Vellore, dated 20th instant, No. 135, giving cover to a petition from Taj Bee Bee, niece of Misree Begum, a widow of Tippoo Sultan, praying to be granted a pension for the support of herself and four members of her family; and in consideration of her circumstances of deep poverty, to recommend the grant to petitioner of a compassionate allowance of Rupees 3 per mensem.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

Prince of Arcot.

Read the following papers :—

No. 41. *From R. F. CHISHOLM, Esq., Consulting Architect to Government, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Chepauk, 21st March* 1877, *No.* 882.

In reply to your memorandum, No. 688, dated 20th March 1877, I have the honor to state that I believe the Prince moved into the Amir Mahal during February, and that the moving was completed on the 1st of March. The Amir Mahal is now complete with the exception of the drainage.

No. 42. *From R. F. CHISHOLM, Esq., Consulting Architect to Government, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Chepauk, 16th May* 1877, *No.* 989.

I have the honor to address you on the subject of the Drainage of the Amir Mahal.

2. In your memorandum, No. 725, you directed me to settle this question in connection with the Political Agent.

3. On referring to the plan you will observe that there is one sewage drain from the Mahal premises which is led to the boundary of the property at the point A, the drain ending at B merely drains the surplus garden water.

4. There are two latrines marked C and D, and these are drained into cesspools. I led the sewage drain to the point A, under the impression that the Municipality would connect it with their system of drainage. As there are no municipal drains north and west of the compound, I was forced to have recourse to cesspools at the other parts. In my opinion all that can be done in the present incomplete state of the municipal drainage is to connect the outlet A with the municipal drainage, in this view the Political Agent concurs (see Appendix A), but His Highness has expressed a wish that the whole of the sewage matter emanating from the Mahal should be connected with the municipal drains (see Appendix B).

5. Another question has arisen. If it is decided to connect outlet A with the municipal drain who is to do the work, the Government or the Municipality? I have no authority to work on a public road, and as I have pointed out to the Executive Engineer, if the drain is made from private funds, it should be private property, whereas Section 144 clearly authorizes the Municipality to take possession of it the moment it is made (see Appendix C).

6. The Executive Engineer also points out that the existing arrangements are contrary to Clause 111; but it seems to me that both this clause and Clause 157 (Appendix C) prohibit drainage in any form until suitable sewers "are provided" by the Municipality.

7. Under the circumstances detailed above, it might be better perhaps to construct a cesspool within the compound at A to be periodically emptied like those at C and D.

ENCLOSURE No. 1, A.

From Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. TYRRELL, Government Agent at Chepauk and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends, to the Consulting Architect to Government, dated 5th May 1877, No. 191.

I have the honor to inform you that I concur in your views regarding the proposal to drain the Amir Mahal premises, as your plan appears to be the only feasible one.

2. His Highness the Prince of Arcot says that this measure will not be sufficient, and that he would wish all the drains on the premises of the Amir Mahal to be connected with the municipal drain. His letter on the subject is enclosed for your information.

ENCLOSURE No. 2, B.

From His Highness AZEEM JAH ZAHER-UD-DOWLAH, Prince of Arcot, to the Consulting Architect to Government, dated Amir Mahal, 30th April 1877, No. 31.

His Highness the Prince of Arcot presents his compliments to Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Tyrrell, Government Agent at Chepauk, and with reference to his letter, No. 175 of 1877, dated 26th April, would observe that Mr. Chisholm's proposal to connect only the drain from the Zenana premises of the Amir Mahal with the municipal drain in the Ice House Road will not be sufficient to remedy the defective drainage complained of by His Highness in His Highness' letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Tyrrell, dated 5th February 1877. It will be seen from that letter that His Highness wished all the drains on the premises to be connected with the municipal drain, and, unless this is done, the drainage must continue defective, and prove a great nuisance, and be productive of disease.

2. His Highness would take this opportunity of mentioning that some of the domestics residing in the premises of the Amir Mahal were during the past week attacked with cholera, four of whom fortunately recovered, but two cases proved fatal. The appearance of the disease is attributable to the defective drainage, and His Highness is most anxious that His Highness' wishes, with regard to the defects now existing in the drainage at the Amir Mahal, should be completely remedied.

ENCLOSURE No. 3, C.

Extract from Madras Municipal Act of 1867.

111. Whoever causes or allows the water of any sink, sewer or privy or any other offensive liquid matter belonging to him or being on his land, to run down, or be thrown or put upon any street, or causes or allows any offensive matter from any privy or cesspool to run down, or be thrown into a surface drain in any street, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 10 Rupees for each offence.

Allowing sewerage to flow on streets.

144. All public sewers and drains, and all sewers, drains, tunnels, and culverts, in, alongside, or under the streets, existing at the time this Act comes into operation or afterwards made, and whether made at the cost of the Commissioners or otherwise, and all works, materials, and things appertaining thereto, shall be vested in and belong to the Commissioners.

Sewers, drains, &c., vested in the Commissioners.

157. Whoever throws or puts, or permits his servants to throw or put, any earth, dirt, ashes, garden, kitchen, or stable refuse, or any broken glass or earthenware, or other rubbish, or (until suitable sewers shall be provided) any night-soil, into any sewer or drain belonging to the Commissioners, or into any drain communicating therewith, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 50 Rupees for each offence.

Throwing rubbish into sewers.

No. 43. *From Lieut.-Colonel F. H. TYRRELL, Government Agent and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends, Chepauk, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated* 13*th June* 1877, *No.* 231.

I have the honor to forward a letter from His Highness the Prince of Arcot, complaining that no steps have yet been taken to remedy the defective drainage of the premises at the Amir Mahal.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

No. 41.

His Highness the Prince of Arcot presents his compliments to Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Tyrrell, Government Agent, Chepauk, and begs to represent that, on the 6th February last, His Highness requested Lieutenant-Colonel Tyrrell to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that the drains in the compound of Amir Mahal not being connected with the municipal drains would prove a great nuisance and be productive of dangerous diseases. The Government were pleased in paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 105, dated 19th February 1877 to direct the attention of the Consulting Architect to the defective drainage, and consequently Mr. Chisholm attended at the Amir Mahal premises, and made certain proposals for improving the drainage.

2. But up to this time nothing has been done towards carrying out Mr. Chisholm's proposals, and as the drains in the compound of the Amir Mahal are a source of great nuisance, and cause the most unpleasant smells, His Highness will thank Colonel Tyrrell to draw the attention of Government again to the matter with a view of steps being soon adopted for improving the state of the drains which, if allowed to remain in the unsatisfactory state in which they now are, might be productive of most serious results.

(Signed) AZEEM JAH ZAHEER-UD-DOWLAH.

AMIR MAHAL, 12*th June* 1877.

No. 44. ORDER THEREON, 29th September 1877, No. 567.

The Consulting Architect will communicate with the Officiating President of the Madras Municipal Commission in view to connecting sewage drain A with the municipal sewage drain in the neighbourhood.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.